The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2545. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chinese Treaty—No Dispatches from Minister Ward—Return of Mr. Preston from Spain—Health of Mr. Douglas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Government has received nothing official from Minister Ward since his departure for Peking, but dispatches announcing the ratification of the Treaty are expected by the next steamer.

Dispatches from Madrid announce Mr. Preston's departure for home on leave of absence. Mr. Preston objected to returning, but was influenced to do so by ex-Postmaster Wickliffe, who deemed his presence in Kentucky, as one of the executors of the late Robert Wickliffe, absolutely necessary. He will resume his official post at an early day.

No successor to Minister Mason will be appointed until Mr. Slidell's chances for reelection to the Senate are ascertained.

The Government received no official information of the Brownsville difficulties until yesterday, and then only a letter from the Postmaster at that place. Two additional companies have been ordered from Pensacola to Brownsville. *The propriety of taking possession, ad interim, of the Northern States of Mexico is being considered by the Cabinet, and I understand will be recommended in the President's Message to Congress.*

Ex-President Mora was cordially received by the President and Secretary of State, yesterday, after which he visited the Capitol, and expressed his wonder at its size and magnificence. He left this morning for New-York, and in a few weeks will either return to Central America or sail for Europe.

The Spanish Minister gives a grand diplomatic dinner on Saturday, in honor of the birth-day of the Queen of Spain.

Senator Douglas is considered slightly better this afternoon. The statement that the physicians had signed a certificate *that his disease was not in the* stomach is untrue. Q.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Board of Aldermen have refused their assent to set apart next Thursday as one of Thanksgiving.

The condition of Judge Douglas has improved in the last twenty-four hours. His physicians consider him better this morning.

Later from Mexico.

THE SEIZURE OF THE CONDUCTA—MARQUEZ IN THE ASCENDENCY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. are at hand. Marquez was expected at the Capital, and would probably assume the Presidency, being the favorite of the Church Party.

Marquez boldly avows the seizure of the $3,800,000 conducta, but alleges that his motives were patriotic.

From New-Orleans.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ROBERT WATERMAN—YELLOW FEVER—STORM AND FROST ON THE GULF.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 14.

All efforts to save the steamship *Robert Waterman* have been abandoned. She is a total loss. Her cargo was purchased by fishermen.

There were three deaths by yellow fever in this city last week.

There has been a heavy gale along the Gulf coast, *and ice has formed in this city.*

Snow fell in Mississippi on Sunday.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE CONTUMACIOUS LIQUOR AGENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Mr. BURNHAM, the contumacious State Liquor Agent, having signified his readiness to produce the books of the Agency, was to-day taken from jail, and brought before the House, but at his urgent request time was given him to consult counsel in one of the ante-rooms. When finally brought before the House he tried to get still further time, and on the House urging a direct answer, he refused to give up the books. He subsequently asked leave to amend his answer, and say "Yes," with certain explanations. The House thought it had been trifled with sufficiently, and sent him back to jail, where he will probably remain the twenty-five days, unless he previously delivers the books to the Sergeant-at-arms.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital stock	$5,931,700
Loans and discounts	50,338,000
Specie	5,245,000
Due from other Banks	7,144,000
Due to other Banks	6,845,000
Deposits	10,583,000
Circulation	6,865,000

Rise in the Ohio River.

NAVIGATION RESUMED FOR THE SEASON.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburgh, is eight feet deep at present, and is rising.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Ohio River still continues to rise, and is now in good navigable order, with seven feet of water in the channel. Abundance of boats are now in port, and there is any amount of freight ready for transportation. Several boats are now loading.

Navigation may be considered as resumed for the Winter.

The Hard Central Committee at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The meeting of the Wood or Hard Central Committee was advertised to meet at Congress Hall at noon to-day. The only delegate present was Hon BENJAMIN F. RAE, Ex-Member of the Assembly, solitary and alone. He returns to New-York to-day without taking any action on the election of the Charleston Delegation.

The Grain-Elevator at Buffalo.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE FALL OF THE RUINS.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

A portion of the ruins of the elevator burned last week fell this afternoon, burying ten or twelve laborers who were engaged in removing the damaged grain. Two dead bodies have been taken out, and three or four of the injured.

Burning of the Steamer Island Belle.

MIDDLETOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Island Belle* was burned at her dock in Sasco last night, and is a total loss. It is supposed that her burning is the work of an incendiary. She formerly ran from New-York to Greenport, but lately has been on the Hartford and New-London route, in connection with the *L. Boardman.*

Gov. Corwin Candidate for the Speakership.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

There was an error in yesterday's dispatch relative to Gov. CORWIN and the Speakership of the House of Representatives. The friends of Gov. CORWIN desire it to be understood that he is a candidate for Speaker.

Death of Ex-Gov. Epaphroditus Ransom.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

A dispatch says that Ex-Gov. RANSOM, Receiver of Public Money at Fort Scott, Kansas, died on Friday.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

CROTON FALLS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The up freight-train was run into by a wood-train this afternoon, smashing one car, but injuring no person. The mail-train was delayed for two hours.

The Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The mails for the Royal Mail steamship *America*, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until about noon.

Correction.

The New-Orleans dispatch of news from Brownsville, published yesterday, instead of "the letters from MARKS & Co. came previous to the Corpus Christi account," should read *cause a disbelief* in the Corpus Christi account.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The Official Canvass.

D. FLOYD JONES PROBABLY ELECTED SECRETARY OF STATE.

The State election returns begin to assume an official shape since the canvass made by the County Supervisors, yesterday. In this City and County and Kings and Erie Counties, the canvass was not completed. About one-half the other counties have been heard from officially, the majorities in which, added to the well-authenticated, though not always exact, reports from the remaining counties, place Mr. FLOYD JONES, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, 563 votes ahead of Mr. LEAVENWORTH, the Republican candidate. *A dispatch from Albany dated 10 o'clock last* night, would seem to leave the result in greater doubt than our own table, as between the *Argus* and *Evening Journal* figures; but as neither paper was probably advised of the official from Queens County, (received here by private hand,) and which increases the majority for JONES nearly 400 over all previous calculations, we give the dispatch no particular importance.

Seven of the City Wards were canvassed yesterday, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth, the aggregate result of which makes a difference of only five votes from the unofficial return of 20,000 hitherto inserted in the New-York and Albany tables.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH, (OP.)

Allegany	3,000	Monroe	2,186
*Broome	575	*Niagara	485
Cattaraugus	700	*Oneida	2,982
Cayuga	2,630	Onondaga	2,749
Chatauque	2,395	Ontario	890
*Chemung	38	*Orleans	618
*Chenango	868	*Oswego	2,161
*Clinton	66	*Otsego	552
Cortland	917	Schuyler	150
Delaware	200	St. Lawrence	4,600
*Dutchess	177	Steuben	906
Essex	680	*Tioga	443
*Fulton & Hamilton	232	*Tompkins	776
Genesee	1,343	Warren	475
*Herkimer	1,765	Washington	1,754
*Jefferson	1,806	Wayne	1,466
Lewis	500	Wyoming	1,218
Livingston	600	Yates	1,029
Madison	1,925		
Total			45,824

MAJORITIES FOR JONES, (DEM.)

*Albany	1,963	Richmond	865
Columbia	180	Rockland	1,051
Erie	1,800	*Saratoga	65
*Franklin	2	*Schenectady	1
Greene	800	Schoharie	900
Kings	4,878	Seneca	460
*Montgomery	406	Suffolk	1,219
New-York	20,664	Sullivan	1,472
Orange	948	Ulster	1,580
*Putnam	192	*Westchester	2,270
*Queens	2,221	Total	46,387
*Rensselaer	2,931		
Jones ahead			563

*Official.

COUNTY RETURNS.

Orleans County—The vote is as follows: Leavenworth, 2,849; Jones, 2,230; Storey, 2,844; Richmond, 2,231; Chapin, 2,842; Skinner, 2,232; Forrest, 2,914; Elderkin, 2,160.

Jefferson County—The following is an accurate return of the vote: Leavenworth, 6,860; Jones, 5,002; Storey, 6,832; Skinner, 5,007; Chapin, 6,838; Elderkin, 5,006; Forrest, 6,850.

Niagara County—Jones, 3,203; Leavenworth, 3,688; Richmond, 3,307; Storey, 3,664; Skinner, 3,287; Chapin, 3,693; Elderkin, 3,282; Forrest, 3,697.

Herkimer County—Leavenworth, 4,426; Jones, 2,661; Storey, 4,414; Richmond, 2,676; Chapin, 4,110; Skinner, 2,663; Forrest, 4,432; Elderkin, 2,654.

Saratoga County—Jones, 4,447; Leavenworth, 4,352; Richmond, 4,364; Storey, 4,369; Skinner, 4,393; Chapin, 4,371; Elderkin, 4,380; Forrest, 4,360.

Tompkins County—Leavenworth's majority, 776; Denniston's majority, 1,305.

Oswego County—Not including Redfield, which will be about even, gives Leavenworth 2,161 majority over Jones.

Dutchess County—Leavenworth's majority, 177; Denniston's, 577.

Westchester County—The majority for Jones in this County is 2,270, the vote being as follows: For Jones, 6,573; for Leavenworth, 4,303.

Oneida County—Leavenworth, 10,288; Jones, 7,306; Storey, 10,300; Richmond, 7,305; Chapin, 10,353; Skinner, 7,255; Forrest, 10,312; Elderkin, 7,284.

Erie County—The County Canvassers met yesterday (15th), and adjourned till to-day.

Rensselaer County—Jones, 7,933; Leavenworth, 5,602; Denniston, 7,424; Church, 5,516; Myers, 7,447; Tremain, 5,460; Storey, 4,865; Richmond, 7,970; Dorsheimer, 7,427; Vanderpoel, 5,483; Chapin, 5,119; Skinner, 7,784; Forrest, 4,950; Elderkin, 7,902; Davies, 7,461; Johnson, 5,373; Hughes, 7,425; Lewis, 5,498. For Justice of the Supreme Court—Harris, 5,479; Peckham, 7,070.

Clinton County—Leavenworth, 3,252; Jones, 3,184; Richmond, 3,188; Storey, 3,247; Skinner, 3,187; Chapin, 3,349; Elderkin, 3,206; Forrest, 3,228.

Franklin County—Leavenworth, 2,292; Jones, 2,294; Richmond, 2,293; Story, 2,293; Chapin, 2,293; Skinner, 2,293; Forrest, 2,292; Elderkin, 2,296.

Putnam County—Jones, 1,210; Leavenworth, 1,018; Church, 1,141; Denniston, 1,088; Vanderpoel, 1,165; Dorsheimer, 1,061; Tremain, 1,137; Myers, 1,093; Richmond, 1,199; Storey, 1,027; Skinner, 1,201; Chapin, 1,025; Elderkin, 1,198; Forrest, 1,029; Lewis, 1,146; Hughes, 1,061; Senator, Robertson, 1,315; Brandreth, 836. *Assembly*—Pelton, Rep., elected.

Tioga County—Leavenworth, majority 443; Denniston, 669.

Chemung County—Leavenworth, 2,452; Jones, 2,414.

Broome County—Leavenworth, 2,492; Jones, 2,916.

Queens County.—Majorities—D. R. Floyd Jones, Secretary of State, 2,221; Sanford E. Church, Comptroller, 964; Edward A. Lawrence, Senator, 1,193; Alexander S. Johnson, Judge Appeals, 991; W. W. Scrugham, Justice Superior Court, 740; John D. Armstrong, District-Attorney, 1,117; Stephen Tabor, First Assistant District-Attorney, 800; John Pettit, Second Assistant District-Attorney, 188.

Montgomery County—Leavenworth, 2,690; Jones, 3,096; Storey, 2,719; Richmond, 3,093; Chapin, 2,783; Skinner, 3,031; Forrest, 2,779; Elderkin, 3,030; Hughes, 2,973; Lewis, 2,821.

Schenectady County—Leavenworth, 1,779; Jones, 1,780; Denniston, 1,981; Church, 1,577; Chapin, 1,800; Skinner, 1,757; Forrest, 2,241; Elderkin, 1,311.

Onondaga County—Leavenworth, 8,830; Jones, 6,081; no more counted.

Otsego County—Leavenworth, 5,469; Jones, 4,912; Story, 5,472; Richmond, 4,903; Chapin, 5,473; Skinner, 4,903; Forrest, 5,472; Elderkin, 4,903.

Albany—Jones, 9,215; Leavenworth, 7,252; Richmond, 9,204; Storey, 7,222; Skinner, 8,843; Chapin, 7,605; Elderkin, 9,033; Forrest, 7,392.

Chenango County—Leavenworth 868 majority.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—(canvassed together)—Leavenworth 232 majority.

Cayuga County—Leavenworth, 6,180; Jones, 3,541; Storey, 6,140; Richmond, 3,577; Chapin, 6,176; Skinner, 3,523; Forrest, 6,071; Elderkin, 3,631.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 15—10 P. M.

The *Atlas and Argus* to this hour figures up the election returns so as to place JONES 204 ahead of LEAVENWORTH; for whom the *Evening Journal* still claims 102 majority.

MURDER IN AURORA, OHIO.—On the 8th inst., Mr. A. BALDWIN, an old and much respected citizen of Aurora, Portage County, was fatally stabbed by his nephew, named PRICE. Mr. B. died the next day, and PRICE has been lodged in jail at Ravenna to answer to the crime of murder. The circumstances of the assassination were as follows: PRICE was intemperate in his habits, and had drank enough to make him irritable, when Mr. BALDWIN advised him to either entirely leave off drinking or quit the place. PRICE in his anger ran into a shoe-shop near by, obtained a shoe-knife, and returning plunged it into the abdomen of his uncle. Until he saw the blood dripping from the knife, Mr. B. supposed he had been struck with a closed hand. When he found himself stabbed he called for help and staggered to his house. A lad of a dozen years witnessed the blow, but was too much frightened to render any assistance.

When arrested PRICE expressed the hope that he had killed his victim. Both the parties were over 50 years of age, and PRICE was under many obligations to BALDWIN for favors rendered running back some thirty years.

The funeral of Mr. BALDWIN was one of the largest and most impressive ever witnessed in Aurora.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The examination of John M. Worthington at Phenix, R. I., on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Burrill Arnold, resulted on Tuesday in his discharge from custody, there not appearing sufficient evidence to hold him for trial.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Gossip of San Francisco—A Runaway Danseuse—The Guano Island Case.

From our own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

Quite an excitement occurred here yesterday afternoon, *after the departure of the steamers for Panama*, consequent upon the disappearance of a little girl—a precocious singer, dancer, and actress, named LOUISA PAULLIN. *The girl, who is eleven years of age* was rapidly making her way in the profession which her parents had marked out for her, and had won the kind sympathies of thousands of admirers by the apparent artless simplicity of her manners, and the readiness with which she sustained her parents in their poverty. About three *months ago* Mr. JAMES PAULLIN, her father, a well known actor of this city, was thrown from a buggy in Stockton-street, badly fracturing his leg, thus confining him to his bed, in a helpless condition, from that time to the present. Reduced to the utmost straits, the salary which LOUISA received at the Union Theatre, amounting to about $4 a day, served to support them, and indeed for two years her earnings have done much towards defraying the household expenses. She has always manifested the utmost affection for her parents. Soon after the *steamers left, yesterday, they were informed that* LOUISA had left in the *Uncle Sam*, with a young man *about 22 years of age*, named GEORGE SERVY, or SERVEY, who had been employed by her father at his *house.*

It appears that some months since, SERVEY was observed by Mr. PAULLIN *to be too intimate with his* daughter, and for that reason he discharged him, after which it was supposed that the intimacy had ceased.

That the affair was preconcerted, and had been for some time arranged, there can be no doubt. On Tuesday night LOUISA proposed to a lady in the city (with whose family she had been accustomed to sometimes pass the night) to pay her a visit, and pass Wednesday night. The lady proposed Thursday instead, but LOUISA objected, and preferred the former night, the reason of which will be apparent. On Wednesday morning, then, she arrayed herself in two suits of under-clothing, and left her father's house for that in which she was to sleep. She had, meantime, imparted her projected *elopement* to a confidant, as SERVEY *had also* to a friend of his. She passed the night at the house of *the lady, and in the morning left, saying that she* intended to go out home. She repaired, however, to *the steamer, where she was to meet* SERVEY. *She had* with her a small bag, in which were a number of toys, dolls, &c., which she had brought from home, ostensibly to amuse herself with. Mistaking the steamers, she went on board the *Sonora*, where, finding her blunder, she was observed by a policeman to throw her bag on to the wharf, and then came ashore herself; he, supposing she was returning after taking leave of some friend bound home, took no further notice of her. She then went on board the *Uncle Sam* at Mission-street wharf, where she met SERVEY, and left with him.

SERVEY is an ordinary-looking fellow, and a complete loafer. His father kept a saloon on Second-street, a few months ago, known as "The Isthmus," which he sold out, and left for the Eastern States. The son soon after sold a house belonging to his father for $800, which he doubtless intends to use for the joint benefit of himself and LOUISA. The Servey family reside in Rome, New-York. By the Overland Mail, to-day, letters are forwarded, with directions to telegraph North at once. Mr. TIBAULT, of this city, has drawn out for Mr. PAULLIN a power of attorney, which the latter has signed, authorizing Hon. HENRY NICOLS, of New-York, to take possession of the girl whenever and wherever she may be found.

The affair has plunged the parents of the girl in the deepest grief, the more so as they can give no reasonable explanation of the affair. It cannot be called a "love match," for the girl is but a child in years and *disposition, as well as manners.*

Almost the entire business portion of the town of *Coulterville was destroyed by fire early yesterday* morning.

One-sixth of WALSH & Co.'s claim in the Wabash mines sold yesterday for $40,000. More ore has been sent to San Francisco, some twenty tons in all, worth at least $2,000 per ton.

The mail for the Atlantic States and Europe, which *went forward yesterday in the Uncle Sam, was the* smallest sent while Mr. WELLER has been in the San Francisco Post-office. It numbered but 20,704 letters, and a proportionable number of newspapers and other like matter. The postage paid on the letters amounts to $1,511 19, of which $1,039 69 was in stamps, and $481 58 in money; the latter, of course being for foreign letters, which are pre-paid in cash. The Postmaster accounts for this unusually small mail by the facts that a very large overland mail was sent the last time, numbering about 5,000 letters, and that many persons are now writing by the expresses in preference to the mails.

A coroner's inquest held upon the body of a man supposed to be G. H. MOORE, of Burlington, Vt., yesterday found a verdict of suicide by laudanum. The deceased left New-York for this place on the 6th of May last. He had been laboring under a great depression of spirits since he came to this city, ten days ago. He had been working for a Mr. DODGE, at Petaluma, and came to San Francisco with the object of leaving on the steamer to-day for the East. Mr. DODGE was his brother-in-law.

Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the Johnson's Island guano case. The facts are as follows: The libelants, claiming to own the guano on Johnston's Island, made a contract with the ship *Adelaide* to go there and load guano, the claimants binding themselves to have some laborers and three lighters at the Island. The contract, which was in writing, provided that either party violating the agreement should be responsible in the "penal sum" of $35,000. Before the departure of the vessel it appeared that there was a dispute about the ownership of the Island, and there was room to doubt whether CHADWICK and his party could be considered as in possession of the Island, so the owners of the *Adelaide* refused to send her. Thereupon, CHADWICK and a party libelled the ship, and claimed the $35,000 as *liquidated damages.* "Penal damages" and "liquidated damages" are two terms whose meaning is well fixed in law. If A bind himself to B to do a certain act, giving bond in a "penal sum" of $1,000, then on his failure B can under that bond recover all the damages he can prove up to $1,000, and no more; but if A bind himself to do the act, or pay $1,000 "liquidated damages," then on failure to do the act he is liable to pay the $1,000 and no more, no matter whether it has suffered much or little damage by the non-performance of the contract on A's part. In this Johnson's Island case CHADWICK and party failed to prove any damages. They did not show that they had any laborers or lighters at the Island, though in case of failure to provide them they were liable under the contract to the penal sum of $35,000. They did show by Dr. LANSWEERT that a certain specimen of the Johnson Island guano would be worth $35 or $40 per ton in New-York—but to assume that, therefore, the libelants would have made a fortune out of their venture, was too much like counting chickens before hatching. There is nothing in the decision or the law to prevent libelants from chartering other vessels and making fortunes yet out of Johnson's Island.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HEAVY RAINS IN SAN FRANCISCO—INTERESTING FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—SAFETY OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE MASTIFF.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Overland Mail of the 24th reached this city last night.

Heavy rains fell at San Francisco on the 23d, and there were indications of continued wet weather.

A fire at Yreka, California, on the 22d, destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

A rich silver mine had been discovered near Fort Tejon.

Gov. WELLER would appoint a United States Senator before the departure of the steamer of the 5th of November. It was supposed that he would make a selection from outside politicians.

Arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 22, ships *Levanter* Brown, New-York; May 21, *Uncowah*, Kirby, do. June 2, *Webfoot*, Hobbs, do.; May 17, *Southern Cross* Howes, Boston; June 10, *Maria*, from Shanghai, and *Peru*, from Newcastle, N. S. W. Sailed from San Francisco, 23d, ships *Peruvian* and *Twilight*, for Callao.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 3d of October. The prospects of business were poor, and the community was troubled by reports from the Atlantic States relative to the cheapness of coal oil, which it was thought would diminish the demand for whale oil, and injure the whaling business of Honolulu. Some of the sugar plantations were paying moderately, but the coffee crop was an entire failure.

The number of whaleships arrived to Oct. 1 was only ten.

The following American vessels had arrived at Honolulu since Sept. 3: *Raduga*, *Sylvia*, *Flying Eagle*, *Aspasia*, *Siam*, *Moneta*, and [illegible]. Sailed from Honolulu, Sept. 17, *Flying Eagle*, for Hong Kong; 24th, *Raduga*, for Hilo.

The British ship *Achilles*, Capt. HARE, which arrived at Honolulu Sept. 27, reported that the American clipper ship *Mastiff*, Capt. JOHNSON, from San Francisco to Hong Kong, having on board 180 passengers, of whom 175 were Chinese, was burned at sea on the 15th of September. All the passengers, with the exception of one Chinaman, who was smothered, were safely taken off by the *Achilles*, and carried to Honolulu. Among the passengers were R. McNabb, of Boston; C. C. Harris, [illegible] and [illegible]. The Chinese are said to have lost a large amount of treasure. The cargo, consisting of about five hundred tons, was lost. The fire originated between decks, from some opium-smoking Chinamen allowing sparks to get among the combustible articles, which soon set the whole ship in a blaze. The escape of the passengers was owing to the intrepidity and coolness of Capt. JOHNSON and his officers, and the fortunate appearance of the *Achilles*. The *Mastiff* was a Boston freighting clipper, valued at $80,000, and was insured for $60,000 in Boston. The Court at Honolulu awarded Capt. HARE, of the *Achilles*, $7,000 salvage on the specie, the balance of which was shipped on the ship *Ella and Ellen*, which was to sail for Hong Kong Oct. 7, with 169 Chinese passengers.

The captain, officers, crew and passengers lost all their effects by the burning of the *Mastiff*.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The Floyd Mule Sale—More Attempts at Federal Justice, and their Defeat—Violence Unabated—Popular Sovereignty, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1859.

I have seen many incorrect statements in relation to the Camp Floyd mule sale going the rounds *of the newspapers. Being acquainted with the* facts, truth and justice require that I shall give them to the public. A Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* says that the *reason for* ordering the animals sold upon such short notice was on account of the great mortality among them, as shown by official reports. This could not have been the reason, for, at the time the order for the sale was given, the mules were in as good and healthy condition as it was possible for animals to be. It is true that when the army arrived at Camp Floyd, a year previous, the mules were so poor and weak that many of them fell down, and from poverty and exhaustion in their long march were unable to rise again, and in consequence, during the Winter, many of them died; but since April last, they have been fat, strong and healthy. So this could not even have been a reason to justify the sale, let alone the short notice given.

Mr. HOLLADAY, who was the largest purchaser, publishes over his own signature in the San Francisco *Bulletin, as a reason for the sale*, the enormous expense of keeping the animals, and states that the estimate made by Col. CROSMAN for keeping the 2,500 mules that were sold for the quarter commencing the first day of July last, to be $475,000. This is also incorrect; the estimate made for keeping all the public animals in Utah, both at Camp Floyd and at Fort Bridger, consisting of horses, mules and oxen, and numbering 5,480 animals, for one year, was $474,004 33. The reasons for making estimates for the whole year at that time, were to have funds here in order to purchase forage, &c., during the Summer and Fall, as it cannot be obtained in Winter, and would be much more expensive in the Spring. All the reasons that have been given to the public for this sale are without foundation in fact, and indeed I cannot imagine what fact the Secretary of War can advance in justification of his order.

During the session of Judge SINCLAIR's Court here, a man named FERGUSON, a Gentile, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of this month. It will be alleged by the Mormons that law *can be administered in Utah*, and they will *refer* to this as an instance. I do not deny that Gentiles can be punished *here*; but, *while this man is guilty of* a foul murder and ought to die, I am unwilling that on account of his punishment the Mormons shall have credit for aiding in the administration of the law, when so many of their own people, who are equally guilty, go unpunished. A strenuous effort is being made to have his sentence commuted, but while the Governor may reprieve or pardon, he has no power, under the organic act, to commute the sentence of a court; and even if he had the power he ought not to exercise it, for where the arm of the law is so weak, *public interest requires that when a conviction is had* the sentence of the Court shall be executed.

I am informed that MACKENZIE, the forger, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary at the last term of Court in Judge ECKLES' District, has a shop there where he works at his trade, engraving, during the day, and at night comes home to his family in the city, a distance of four miles. This may seem strange to people in the States, but it is explained in a few words—the keeper is a Mormon, and MACKENZIE wears the endowment robes. This is a subject of common remark on the streets, and I apprehend the facts are well known to the Governor. Why he does not appoint another keeper, and adopt measures to secure convicts cannot be explained upon any other ground than that he is either absolutely a Mormon, as some of the Eastern papers have charged him with being, or else he has bargained with them to sell justice.

On Sunday night last a man named VINCENT was murdered here; he was a gambler by profession, and one of the most desperate character. Nothing further is known of the murder than that he was found next morning lying in the street, with a bullet-hole through his head, the ball having entered at the back. And on Monday night another man was killed, but I have not been able to learn either his name or the circumstances of his murder; further than that, like VINCENT, he was found next morning with a bullet-hole through him. This makes seven men that have been killed in the streets here since the commencement of Judge SINCLAIR's Court, in the latter part of July last. Mormons killed six of them, the other one was killed by FERGUSON, who is now under sentence of death, and he is the only one who has been arrested.

While political discussions are running high, and Popular Sovereignty is the theme discussed all over the country, we are anxious to know whether the Democratic Party proposes to apply that doctrine to Utah. If they do, then they must consent for a theocratic despotism to be maintained in the very heart of our Territory, and worse than a despotism—it is an organized Government that loftily assumes to be national, and yet supports itself by robbery and murder. A majority of the Gentiles here are Popular Sovereignty men of the strictest school, but we never dreamed of applying it to an unwilling people, and I think that there is sufficient evidence before the people to justify me in saying that the Mormons do not want to govern themselves, or even to live under a republican form of government; they want no other form of government than a theocracy, and they will have no other so long as they can avoid it. Then the issue is before the people of the United States, "Shall we govern the Mormons, while upon our own soil, against their consent, or shall we permit them to perpetuate the theocracy they have established?" This question, though politicians may seek to avoid it, must be met, and when it is settled, then the means of doing either the one thing or the other can easily be determined upon. The proposition to buy them out cannot be entertained for a moment, for that would be paying a premium for rebellion, and an acknowledgment that our form of government is incapable of sustaining itself. RICHARD.

FROM ARIZONA.

Military Items—The Colorado—Miscellaneous.

From the Arizonian, Oct. 27.

On the 14th inst. Corporal GORMAN, and Private CAULFIELD, of G's Company, 1st Dragoons, deserted from Fort Buchanan, while out in charge of the Fort herd, taking with them three horses, arms and accoutrements, and fled into the State of Sonora, where they met with a reception very different from that which they expected. Some thirty-six hours after their flight they were pursued by the indefatigable Arizonian "VIDOCQ," JAMES GRAYDON, of Casa Blanco, and overtaken after a hard chase, at Barajito, Sonora. It appears that these misguided men employed some Mexicans to guide them down towards Guaymas, who, in a lonely part of the highway, fell upon and robbed them. One of the robbers snatched GORMAN's pistol and discharged its contents at his head, the ball passing through his hat, which sent him to the "right about face double quick," leaving his companion, who was less fortunate, in the hands of the highwaymen. When CAULFIELD was again discovered, he was found hanging to a mesquite tree, suspended by means of his own pocket-kerchief, and it is supposed he may have been driven, by his forlorn and desperate condition, to self-destruction, as the thieves had plundered him of his horse and everything about him. GORMAN and his horse were recovered and brought back to the Fort by his pursuers, after a hard ride of near three hundred miles, performed in sixty hours. This is another sad illustration of the kind of sympathy which Americans will receive in Mexico, as long as [illegible] in the [illegible] of the city," [illegible] sides of the boundary line.

On the 15th, a party of twenty-five dragoons were sent from Fort Buchanan to protect the inhabitants of Tubac and its vicinity, against an imaginary attack from the Apaches, who were reported to be marching in incredibly large numbers, for the purpose of "cleaning out" the valley of the Santa Cruz. At last accounts, the army had not arrived, and the presence of the troops was allaying the fears of those who were alarmed by this silly story.

Droves of sheep have been passing through Tucson in the past few days for California. One flock alone numbering some 10,000 sheep; they were mostly from the Rio Grande, in New-Mexico.

Some days since an American, name unknown, working on a rancho near Tubac, had a difficulty with a tame Apache, who used his knife freely and cut the American in a very severe manner. Cause unknown, but supposed to be bad whisky. The man is doing well.

FROM BERMUDA.

Three Governors in One Year—Luxuriance of Vegetation—Fruit and Vegetable Crops—Total Wreck of the American Bark Antelope.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BERMUDA, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

If frequency of a change of rulers be a means whereby a country may be expected to advance in prosperity, the Bermudas ought to flourish rapidly. We have had here no fewer than three Governors within twelve months. Gov. MURRAY, after five years' rule, asked for leave of absence to enable him to visit England. He left in June last. As soon as he embarked, Col. HEMPHILL, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Commander of the Forces, assumed the office of Administrator of the Government. His title to this step lay in a regulation, sent out by the Colonial Minister, some years since, that the officer commanding the troops should assume the Government whenever the post became vacant by the absence of the Governor on leave, or by his removal, resignation or death.

The face of the country never looked more beautiful than it does at this time. Rains having fallen at short intervals, the meadows and cultivated parts of the islands are now clothed in verdure of the richest luxuriance. The Winter fruits are ripening rapidly, such as shaddocks, oranges, &c. The planters are now about to sow onion seed for the usual Spring crop of that esculent. About one million of pounds of onions were raised here last Spring.

A fine American bark, belonging to the enterprising house of TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven, has been stranded upon our reefs. This vessel is the bark *Antelope*, RHODES, master. *She left New-York* on the 12th October with an assorted inboard cargo, and a deckload *of horses and mules, bound to Barbados. Within five* days from leaving port—on the 17th—she ran upon the reefs at the west end of these Islands; and so fast was she held by the sharp coralline bottom that all efforts to extricate her were soon seen to be useless; a heavy sea running at the time caused her to bilge quickly and settle down firmly in her rugged bed, where she now lies a pitiful wreck. No time was lost in saving the cargo. The horses and mules were all conveyed in safety to the shore, and are in stables here awaiting a vessel from New-York to take them on to the West Indies. Much of the inboard cargo was damaged by sea-water; but a considerable portion was landed in a dry state from lighters. The whole of the cargo (excepting the live stock) as well *as the materials and hull of the ship, were sold* at public auction, on the 26th and 27th Oct., and 4th instant. Not fewer than five hundred persons attended the sale, and the bidding was very spirited. The flour (not damaged) sold within a few pence of $8 a barrel, and the damaged at from $4 to $6. Other breadstuffs sold similarly well. The hull of the *Antelope*, as it lay on the reefs, was sold for £25 sterling. The salvage to the wreckers has been adjusted by a bench of magistrates, under a law of the colony, passed to meet such cases. Thirty-six boats of different sizes *were engaged in saving the cargo; and the award of the* magistrates to the boats and their crews is as follows: *Forty-five per cent. on the gross sales of the hay*; 27½ per cent. on the value of the pork; and on all the other cargo, including the materials of the vessel (but not including the live stock) 25 per cent. on the gross sales thereof. An agreement was made by the agents of the *Antelope* with the owners of the boats to carry the mules and horses safely to the shore for £2 15s. sterling for each horse and mule; and this agreement was made binding by the magistrates. It was a wise precaution, this head-money for saving the stock, as had salvage been adjusted in the usual way, on that part of the cargo, about one-half of the value of the beasts would have gone into the pockets of the salvors. All the proceedings connected with this wreck have been well managed.

American ship *Orlando*, FAIRBEE, which put in here in distress, 15th October, from Boston, bound to St. Domingo, is refitting. American brig *George Washington*, which put in here 20th September, from Boston, bound to Galveston, is also refitting. American ship *Messenger*, HOOPER, from New-York, bound to Valparaiso, put in here 17th October, very leaky, and has discharged cargo. British schooner *Peerless*, DOX, arrived here from New-York on the 3d, and *Princess Royal* on the 4th, also, from New-York. Brig *Penguin* will sail for New-York on the 7th inst.

Yours, truly, *.*

THE TROUBLES AT BROWNSVILLE.

Letter from the Postmaster—Communications Cut Off.

POST-OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, (Texas,) Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

Chief Clerk Post-office Department:

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that mail-routes 8,606 and 8,595 are made impassable by the forces acting under the bandit CORTINAS. This force commands the country around in every direction to within 400 yards of our city market.

Accompanying this, please find the affidavit of Mr. RANGRES, mail-carrier on route 8,606, also letters and envelopes, and post bills the same, and in the same condition as they came to this office on the 25th ult., except that the letters have been delivered, and the envelopes retained as they came broken, and one letter from R. G. City, which was not broken, and was delivered. The bag was cut and mended. I send you the bag.

The mails on route 8,606, due on the 28th and 31st ultimo, and on route 8,595, due on the 27th and 30th ultimo, have not arrived at this office. We are reliably informed that the mails on both these trips and both these routes, as well as the mails from this office on both routes for the last trip, are in the possession of CORTINAS, and that he has the carriers prisoners.

The mail on route 8,605 is brought and carried on the right bank of the river to its mouth, and it has, until now, succeeded in getting through unmolested. No letters are now mailed to go by routes 8,606 or 8,595.

All the carriers are prisoners. Any attempt to send a mail by either route would certainly fail; and on the 31st ult. and 1st inst. no mails were dispatched by either route. They are regarded by me as closed for the present, and I accordingly engaged no substitute carriers.

CORTINAS is in camp about half a league from here, with an uncertain number of men, but he is known to have several hundred. At least twice in every twenty-four hours, and frequently oftener, his scouts fire random shots into town. Scouts of over fifty have been counted from one house-top, and his men are in sight most of the day, hovering about us. They have taken all the stock for miles around to the other side of the river; have robbed nearly every rancho, and certainly every American, within a range of thirty miles, and they now command the country without dispute up to within 400 yards of our market.

The parts of the town best built are barricaded, and into that the families are all brought. Every man is compelled to stand guard or patrol each night. The apprehension and vigilance of the authorities may be judged from the fact that, after being in the ranks ten nights out of twelve, I, last night, remained in my office to distribute the New-Orleans mail, which was brought over from Matamoras about sunset, and before 9 o'clock I was arrested and sent to the guard-house for absence from duty, and remained there under guard until midnight, when the enemy's shots gave us apprehension of a general attack, and I was released and placed in the ranks. Every night men are detailed to bring out delinquents, and they open the doors of citizens by force when necessary, and bring them into the ranks; and, Sir, the necessity of this course is so obvious that there is scarce a murmur at the hardship. Every citizen of standing sustains this proceeding, though it has been applied to our first citizens.

This is emphatically a war of races and a war of extermination. "Death to Americans," is the cry, and no quarter is expected by prisoners. It is the cry in the streets of Matamoras, and it goes unrebuked. The band have been largely reinforced lately from both sides of the river. In one band ninety convicts escaped from the prisons of Victoria, Mexico, and joined CORTINAS.

The sympathy of the Mexican people and the active participation of the low classes against us is not doubted by any one; and these facts cause us apprehension lest they may come, as they can, a hundred to our one, to plunder the town, in which case all the population, save the Mexican, would be exterminated.

We have held out thirty-six days without assistance. It is a matter of anxious inquiry how much longer we can endure the siege, and in what time the robbers will be so armed as to venture, [illegible] fences.

I make these statements to you, that [illegible] and that may be placed at your disposal.

The acting Postmaster at Rudyville has just arrived; he escaped with his life only. The neighborhood at Rudyville is robbed. He tells me that [illegible] every mail from here up, for the last three weeks has been cut open, and many letters taken. The mails have been greatly delayed, and in one case the whole mail, every package, was taken out, the bag cut up, and the packages broken open, every letter [illegible], and, after being soaked in water, were sent up by the next mail up.

Private expresses to Rio Grande City, on the right bank of the river, carry letters for merchants at $1 per letter postage. This has been doing for a month.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. F. [illegible],

Postmaster, Brownsville.

P. S.—I send a paper giving an account [illegible] since which time the Victoria convicts have joined [illegible]. They numbered about [illegible]. [illegible] are coming in to him constantly.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE PLACE—[illegible] RECEIVED OUT [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The affidavit of Mr. MILLER, who arrived here by the steamer *Charles Morgan*, that Brownsville had been captured, is considered unreliable. The [illegible] affidavit is also not credited, &c.

THE STEAMER NORTH STAR.

Over Seven Hundred Souls on Board—Names of her Passengers and Crew.

The absence of all intelligence from the California steamer *North Star*, and the [illegible] state of public feeling respecting her fate, suggest the propriety of publishing the names of her passengers and crew, which, in the aggregate, amount to over seven hundred—a much larger number than was at first supposed to have been on board. In doing this, it is proper to state that the owners profess to indulge no apprehensions for her safety, as, if any accident has happened her machinery, which has caused her to put into a West India port, sufficient time has not elapsed, they say, to have heard from her. That she should have gone to Nassau is considered highly improbable, since it requires a skillful navigation to reach that port, which a disabled steamer under canvas would be wholly incapable of. The theory that she may have made for Bermuda is rendered improbable from the fact that the heavy gales referred to prevailed from the south and east, which would have forced her in the opposite course. In case she may have passed the West India islands and struck upon some one of the many coral reefs which abound in the track of the Aspinwall steamers, those in the vicinity of Old Providence, for instance, on which steamers have heretofore touched, her passengers may be safe, and not be heard from for several days to come—perhaps not until the arrival of the *Baltic*, due here on the 29th. It is also barely possible that she may have reached Kingston, Ja.

A report obtained some currency, last evening, that the wreck of the *North Star*, and loss of 200 lives, had been reported. It was, of course, a canard of the worst possible taste.

NAMES OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

P. J. Meighan and wife,
Diana Haght,
R. A. Delvin,
A. B. Campbell,
F. A. Wilson,
Mrs. T. B. Moore and child,
W. H. Dougherty,
Mrs. R. McCormick and infant,
George Faulkner,
F. Harting,
Mrs. L. W. Adams and two sons,
Miss M. L. Adams,
D. S. Osborn and wife,
Miss A. Webb,
Mrs. L. Miller and two sisters,
Miss E. Gird and sister,
R. Gird,
X. Vorbe,
E. Vorbe,
L. Peletin,
J. L. Vorbe, wife and sister,
John Medeme,
Mrs. Coret,
D. Ackerman,
Mrs. H. R. Ford and two children,
S. Figel,
Miss Mass,
S. Lehner, wife, three children and two infants;
Miss L. B. Haskell,
P. Haskell,
M. Ferrill, Jr.,
S. D. Clark,
B. Hanson and daughter,
Lieut. L. B. Braine,
Mrs. Rosa Fruslebis,
Julia Rothschild,
W. G. Redman and wife,
D. J. S. Nichols, wife, brother and infant;
Mrs. A. M. Waterman,
Mrs. J. E. Brown, child and infant;
Mrs. Moore,
C. B. Pratt,
F. L. Barnes and sister,
Capt. Ritchie,
Miss S. Bruymen,
A. Bruymen,
E. Neblitt and wife,
Mrs. Whitaker and child,
Thos. Livesy, wife, child and infant,
S. Wagenheim and wife,
Mrs. Hochheimer,
J. V. Muker, wife and infant,
J. Cowny,
Mrs. Calahan, daughter, two children and infant,
Miss M. Austin,
F. P. Felley,
D. H. Bridsham,
A. K. Cumis,
Miss H. Migh,
N. M. Hedgis, wife and child;
B. T. C. Branden, wife and child,
G. H. Moulton,
E. S. Moulton,
Miss E. A. Page,
Miss Mary J. Moulton,
Mrs. N. Westcott,
S. Welherand wife,
J. M. Monroe and [illegible],
Mrs. M. Pixley and child,
Miss M. A. Finley,
M. E. Wood, wife and two infants,
L. S. Webb,
Marshal A. Whittle,
B. E. Chessing,
B. B. H. Wharton,
J. W. Craggs,
Mrs. E. Hanson and sister,
Major Fritz,
Mrs. B. C. Whitney & two infants,
Mrs. N. Fuller,
Miss E. Fuller,
W. Parker,
H. Fuller,
W. Fuller,
J. W. Thompson,
J. Byrne,
Miss M. C. [illegible] and two brothers,
F. Miller,
B. W. Green,
J. W. Skinner,
Mrs. Thompson & daughter,
J. G. Newell,
Miss H. Newell,
John Newell,
J. King,
Mrs. T. [illegible], child & two servants,
Mrs. C. D. Early,
J. D. Early,
R. C. Wright, wife, child & infant,
Miss S. Abrahams,
Miss E. Price,
Miss K. Jackson,
Miss Mary Jackson,
Miss H. H. [illegible],
M. B. Jackson,
C. Simmonds,
V. Phelan,
J. Philbrook and wife,
R. H. Wamsley,
W. E. Forbes,
C. F. Arthur,
J. E. Lowber,
H. Noyes,
Mrs. J. H. Stone & infant,
A. Kimball,
Mrs. J. P. Fountain, son & daughter,
M. Seeley and wife,
J. Good,
D. F. Seeley,
Mrs. E. Sellick and infant,
Miss Sellick,
J. P. Jones,
S. G. Wood,
Mrs. E. Fowler and infant,
C. P. Cosilp and wife,
Dr. D. S. Green,
J. Turner and wife,
Lieut. Field,
S. L. Isaacs,
L. Boyd,
H. Boyd,
J. W. Wheat,
M. Levy,
J. C. Aldrich,
Mrs. V. M. Hyde & servt,
Miss K. Riley,
J. Cutter and [illegible].

There were in the second cabin 100, and in the steerage 150. Also 106 sailors, 37 marines, and 10 officers in charge of them, bound to join the United States ship *Saranac*, of the Pacific Squadron; total, 164.

The following are the names of the officers:

R. Ritchie, Captain	B. E. Chessing, 2d Lieut.
H. C. Watkins, Lieut.	B. B. H. Wharton, do.
R. W. Meade, do.	R. W. Cragg, 2d Ass't Eng.
George Shyrock, Master.	J. A. Wilson, do.
D. S. Green, Surgeon.	A. B. Campbell, do.
Bennet Green, Ass't. do.	H. A. Delius, do.
Wm. A. Ingersoll, Purser.	B. Aubry, do.
T. B. C. Stump, 1st As't Eng.	Philip Miller, Boatswain.
Chas. Schroeder, do.	John Ring, Sailmaker.

NAMES OF THE STEAMER'S OFFICERS AND CREW.

A. G. Jones, Captain.	Thos. McGuire, butcher.
J. Foster, mate.	P. Drumgold, pastry cook.
A. H. Eschen, 2d mate.	Chas. O'Neil, baker.
James Barber, qu.-master.	SEAMEN.
Morris Flynn, do	Terrance McMann.
Geo. McGee, do.	Charles Rice.
Alfred K. Jones, Capt's son.	Nicholas Houseman.
Dennis Clifford, deck boy.	George Rodgers.
Dennis Chatman, sailor's mess boy.	Oliver Martin.
	Charles Clark.
G. Fowler, Engineer.	FIREMEN.
S. E. Brandon, 1st assistant Engineer.	Richard Donnelly.
	John Dow.
Chas. Hansler, 2d assistant Engineer.	John Hanlon.
	Patrick Conley.
John Rowe, water tender.	John Haley.
John Atwood, do	Daniel McIlvane.
Chas. Fowler, do	John Mullen.
George Church, steerage Steward.	Patrick Murphy.
	Charles McDonald.
Barney McKenna, steerage pantryman.	COAL PASSERS.
	Michael Linnam.
Richard Butler, barber.	Patrick Malay.
Thos. Armstrong, ass't. do	John Plover.
Robert Wheeler, do	And. Wallace.
Jack Lawrence, do	Thomas Carl.
Patrick Connell, firemen's mess boy.	Patrick Murphy.
	PANTRY WAITERS.
Wm. F. Agnew, chief st'rd.	Wm. Smith.
Wm. Webster, 2d do	John Collinson.
Harriet Jones, stewardess.	James Cooley.
Jos. Claffy, porter.	Thomas Reed.
Peter Quinn, 2d do.	Michael Nolan.
Amos Durham, pantryman.	SALOON WAITERS.
Thos. Greenwich, 2d do	Frank Hetman.
Augustus Lewis, 2d do	Thomas Reilly.
John Bowser, saloon cook.	Charles T. Gregg.
Thos. Cooper, 2d do	Niel McKenna.
Chas. Liston, steerage cook.	Wm. McDonald.
Isaac Deston, 2d do	Thomas. Sheridan.
Jerry Webster, scullion.	Jno. Fitzmaurice.
Wm. Hossinger, officer's mess man.	Wm. Kelly.
	George Brannigan.
John Paterson, barkeeper.	Edward Burke.
R. E. Agnew, ass't do	
Whole number of crew	78

RECAPITULATION.

1st cabin passengers	212
2d cabin passengers	100
Steerage passengers	150
United States officers, Marines and Sailors	164
Officers and crew of the steamer	78
Total	[illegible]

Captain JONES has his oldest son with him, a young man about 18 years of age. The purser of the steamer is a son of L. E. CAPEN, the Deputy-Collector of the port. His name does not appear upon the list. It is needless to remark that Mr. CAPEN and his family feel great anxiety on his account.

The cargo of the *North Star* consisted entirely of Express freight for San Francisco, mostly shipped by F. W. COOLIDGE, and is valued, in the manifest, at $42,235.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

From the North China Herald, Aug. 23.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, Flag-Officer Josiah Tatnall, and Capt. G. F. Pearson commanding, and having on board His Excellency John E. Ward, United States Minister, has just arrived at Shanghae from the Pei-ho, after a passage of three and a half days. From her officers we learn the following items of news.

On the 20th ult., while the *Powhatan* was anchored off Pei-tang, there arrived an imperial edict ordering that the American Minister and suite of twenty should be received with all honor to Peking, and that they should leave Pei-tang upon any day after the 19th. This edict was in answer to a communication of the American Minister, informing the authorities that he was prepared, and ready to exchange his treaty at any time and place which they might appoint.

Shortly before the arrival of this edict, the smoke of a steamer was discovered to the southward and eastward, which proved to be the Russian paddle-wheel *Amerika*, having on board his Excellency, Count Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Siberia, traveling east. She anchored near the *Powhatan*, and upon the 16th sent a courier to Peking with communications for the resident Minister. Upon the 17th, a Russian gun-boat also arrived, reporting that several others were to follow, but these did not make their appearance.

On the morning of the 20th, Mr. Ward and suite landed at Pei-tang, where they were received by the Chinese and conducted to Peking with every show of respect. They first traveled forty-five miles across the country in covered carts, striking the Pei-ho at a village called Pei-tsang, some ten miles *above* Tien-tsing; and thence proceeded in junks to Tsung-chau, distant twelve miles from Peking, of which it is the port. There they again took carts to the Capital. The entire trip occupied eight days and a half, five of which were passed upon the river. They passed not less than six or eight barriers between Pei-tsang and Tsung-chau, none of them, however, being in repair or backed by forts. The boatmen said they were partly to stop the English, and partly to afford shelter to junks when the ice was breaking up.

The Legation remained in Peking fifteen days, during which time they were confined to their quarters. Not, however, as prisoners, for they were at liberty at any moment to walk out, but the Commissioners refused the use of horses and guides, leaving it optional with Mr. Ward to grant permission to *walk* out or not, as he saw fit. They would, doubtless, however, have closed the gates entirely, had not that gentleman taken a firm stand at the very first interview, informing Kwei-Liang that as soon as his movements should be thus restricted he should close all intercourse, and demand his return escort.

It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. Ward, but that he also insisted upon his performing the Ko-Tow, which, being against the principles of his constituency, was positively refused. The result of this was that, upon the fourteenth day of their stay, it was finally concluded to receive the President's letter at Peking, and to send his excellency back to Pei-Tang, to exchange the treaty, and the next day they returned accordingly.

During their stay in Peking they saw nothing of the Russians, but received several letters from them. The first of these was six days going from one end of the city to the other, having evidently been detained by the authorities.

Arrived at Pei-tang on the 16th, the treaties were exchanged, and an English prisoner, named John Powell, given up. This man, who was an O. S. on board the *Highflyer*, and who, with a sapper by the name of Thos. McQueen, had been captured on June 25, during the fight, had proclaimed himself an American. The Chinese informed Mr. Ward of this, and intimated their readiness to give him up *as an American*, if he would demand him. This, however, the latter could not do, as he had been taken fighting under the flag of another nation. Anxious, however, to save the poor fellow, he intimated to them that it would be a *personal favor* if they would turn him over, and *as such* it was done. He is now on board of the *Powhatan*. Of the sapper, nothing more is known than that he was wounded in the arm, was doing well, and is still a prisoner. The Chinese seemed generally anxious to know what the English would do next year.

MEETING OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

A correspondent of the China mail gives a detailed description of Mr. Ward's sojourn in Peking from which we take the following:

"About 11 o'clock the next day, Mr. Ward, attended by only three of his party, went to the public hall, where the Imperial Commissioners met him, surrounded by a great crowd of officials of every shade of button, all dressed in their easy Summer costume. Kweiliang looked more hale than when at Shanghai, and said that his journey of thirty-six days had been on the whole pleasant. He soon began, however, upon weightier matters, and vindicated the late acts of his Government in respect of its plans for the exchange of the three treaties. He declared that the Emperor had a right to obstruct the channel of his own rivers, and had done so at the mouth of the Pei-ho to prevent foreign ships ascending to Tien-tsing; that he would have been blameworthy if all ingress had been closed, but on the contrary every arrangement had been made for conducting all the foreign ministers to Peking by way of Pei-tang. The English Envoy, however, had not gone to that place, but had tried to force his way through the barriers at Taku, even when warned of the consequences; and that by so doing the English had broken the treaty and not the Chinese, upon whom the responsibility of the violation did not rest. He then went on to compare the refusal of the English and French Ministers at Shanghae to see him and his colleague, after having waited in that region many months for that purpose, with the visits which had taken place between them and the American Envoy, and his offer of a ship of war to bring them up the Gulf, which the regulations of their own Government prevented them from accepting; and concluded his harangue with the remarks that the hostile feelings of the English were also seen in their bringing so large, if not larger force, to exchange their treaty than they had to make it, while the peaceful designs of the Americans were proved by their coming in only one vessel.

This aged statesman could certainly be excused for this expression of his feelings and views on the recent events, in which he had borne so large a part, at any place; but it appeared to his foreign auditors that he was at the time talking rather to his countrymen in the room. The *sangfroid* of some of them in taking off their hats and seating themselves at side-tables, led to the inference that they were much higher in rank and influence than their crystal buttons indicated, and the premier must explain his acts before them in unmistaken terms. He then proceeded to state that as the Emperor had a regard to the Americans, he wished to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it only remained for the parties then present to settle upon the manner of approaching the throne. *Without going into needless details* upon the interesting conversations which ensued on this topic, *at this and subsequent interviews, it will be* better to recapitulate the main arguments used by the *Chinese functionaries in explaining* and urging their views, as these show most clearly the real nature of the ceremony used at the Chinese Court.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and an equal nation like the United States, whose Chief Magistrate was, in every respect equal to himself, from tributary nations like Siam, Corea, Lewchew, or Annam, was repeatedly referred to by Kweiliang. He sometimes styled the President Ta-hwangti, or Great Emperor, and sometimes President, (a word which he has learned,) and occasionally Kiun-chu, or princely ruler, to prove his respect for him. Such being the relations between the two countries, the ko-tau or regular form of obeisance required of envoys from those nations, i. e., san-kwei-kiu-koh, 'three kneelings and nine knocks,' would not be imposed; 'but,' said the Judge, 'one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly Power.' This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony, even in this mitigated form, again referred to, so that it cannot be said that the ko-tau in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward by the Chinese as a preliminary to his audience of their Sovereign.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER REFUSES TO KNEEL TO THE EMPEROR.

To this Mr. Ward replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, he wished to declare in the plainest terms that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty said nothing about it, but he would not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only salute his Majesty as he did his own ruler, and as Ministers of the United States did the sovereigns of all other nations when they saw them. He knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would never do so before any man. They were subjects of the Emperor, and must obey his ritual; but he represented a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by such a compliance; and furthermore, true respect must always proceed from the heart, and if the outward ceremony was not voluntary it was hypocrisy. He would bow very low, and even nine times if it would add to the solemnity in their view; or he would stand uncovered during the whole audience, while the Emperor sat. More than this he would never willingly perform; while this form of salutation exhibited all the respect he felt towards the President, which they must themselves acknowledge was quite as great as he could feel towards the Emperor of China.

The Commissioners answered that if they were in the United States they would conform to any requirements made of them at an audience with the President, and that the American Minister ought to act on the principle in their country; that they could not show respect to their sovereign otherwise than by kneeling, for anything short of that was absolutely nothing in their estimation, and would be deemed so by the Emperor. He would regard it as an indignity for a Minister from a friendly nation to come to his capital and refuse to see him, when he required so much less of him than he did his own courtiers; besides which the President would be offended with him for not showing proper respect to his Envoy. In some European courts, even in the English, persons knelt before the sovereign when presented to him, and it is no more derogatory to do so here than there. They did not hesitate to say that they regarded the homage paid their monarch as of the same sort given to gods, and would even burn incense to the President, as well as make the ko-tau to him, if required at Washington, in order to manifest entire respect. 'You are a plenipotentiary,' said Hwashana, turning to Mr. Ward, 'and certainly have full powers to do such an act.'

'I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable me to change the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it,' was Mr. Ward's reply.

THE POINT OF ETIQUETTE NOT TO BE OVERCOME.

The Chinese Commissioners were obliged to go out twelve miles to the Summer residence of Yuen-ming-yuen to report to His Majesty, who was passing the hot weather there, and no reply was expected from them till the 4th; but the next morning the Judge, with a countenance anything but joyful, unexpectedly appeared. He had come from the Summer palace, where he and the Commissioners had been all night, with a plan which he thought would succeed. This was that they should address Mr. Ward a letter stating that the Emperor intended to honor him with an audience to receive the President's letter; he should then reply that he was willing, if granted the honor, to make his respects to His Majesty in the same manner that he would before the President, neither diminishing nor adding thereto. There was of course no objection to this procedure, and the drafts of both documents were made out and the Judge took copies away with him. The detail of the expedient to be observed was also explained, which was, that when the Minister came towards the throne, the table on which the President's letter was to be placed standing between the two, he should bow as low as he had represented, and then two chamberlains would approach and raise him up, with the exclamation, 'don't kneel!' He would then present the letter by placing it on the table, from whence it would be taken by another chamberlain, who, on his knees, would hand it to the Emperor.

The Judge went away with a happier visage than he came, and the next dispatch from Kweiliang was looked for with impatience. Instead of the expected document, Sieh himself returned next morning to tell us that the Commissioners had been outvoted; and his Majesty's decision was, that unless the American Minister would either touch one knee or his fingers to the ground, he would not see him. While this concession was refused as being much more than an American representative ever performed before his own or any other ruler, it was again declared that in this persistence in our own usages there was no disrespect intended to the Emperor, who must of course be the final judge of what he deemed suitable to his own dignity. The question of an audience was thus settled, so far as the American embassy was interested, after five days' earnest discussion. During the whole of it the Chinese Commissioners made use of nothing but fair argument. They never even alluded to the helpless position of twenty foreigners as a reason for their complying with a ceremony which seemed to them doubtless the extreme of liberality. It is impossible to decide the question satisfactorily, but the final obstacle to the audience seems to have been the conviction in the minds of the Chinese, that Mr. Ward would not do what was really done at European Courts; and what they declared the English Minister had promised last year he would do, viz., perform the same ceremony before the Emperor which he would before the Queen. The Judge remarked once, that he was certain that the Ministers had come to an understanding at Tien-tsin last year respecting the proper economy at an audience, but he was assured that Mr. Reed had never come to an agreement on the subject with anybody. It is unfair to the Chinese, in reporting this discussion, to take up the idea that they were insincere or dogmatic in all their assertions, and had no scruple in what they said; for in their position erroneous ideas might easily be firmly believed, and it was known to us that Lord Amherst did agree to kneel before the Emperor as he did before his King; but neither we nor the Chinese alluded to that embassy.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED.

The next day, Tuesday, a courteous response was received, inclosing the Imperial rescript, ordering Kweiliang and Hwashana to apply the Great Seal to the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and then to receive the letter from the President for transmission to the Emperor. Hangfuh, the Governor-General of Chihli, was designated to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Pehtang.

The troublesome points were now arranged, and Wednesday was fixed by Kweiliang for receiving President Buchanan's letter. It was taken by him with much respect, lifting the box above his eyes as he delivered it to an attendant, and gave orders for a guard of honor to be placed over it. An entertainment was served in a style which would have done honor even to Soyer himself, and the Prime Minister appeared as he had usually done, a mild and courteous gentleman. He informed Mr. Ward during the interview that his functions as Imperial Commissioner, and those of his colleague Hwashana, would now cease, and they would soon return their seal of that office to his Majesty. It is impossible not to feel a high degree of respect for a man like Kweiliang, although he may have the vices and failings of a pagan, not only from his high political position as the first statesman in the kingdom, but from his venerable age and the unaffected urbanity and kindness of his demeanor.

THE CHINESE AND ANGLO-FRENCH WAR.

The *Overland China Mail* publishes a letter describing Mr. Ward's journey, in which the writer says:

Twice the American Minister dined with the Imperial Commissioners, and once they with him and his suite. The entertainments by the Commissioners were on both occasions most sumptuous, and when the Commissioners were complimented for their liberality, courtesy and good taste, they replied that a more magnificent and delicate dinner could not be got up for the highest State dignitaries, or even for the Emperor himself. On one of these occasions Kweiliang adverted to the late unhappy occurrences at the mouth of the Pei-ho, when he remarked with an emotion which was truly touching, and with all the marks of sincerity, that if his age did not entitle him to common marks of respect from Mr. Bruce, certainly his position did, the Emperor alone being the only individual above him in the empire. He asserted that the Government was altogether sincere in its professed intentions to observe all the stipulations of the treaty with England, and both expected and wished the English Minister to visit Peking, for whose reception and safe conduct imperial orders had been sent to the Governor-General of the Province, as in the case of the American Minister; that he respected, and the Emperor and Government respected, the English nation, whose intelligence and energy he commended, and with whom commerce was mutually advantageous. The Chinese Government desired to live on amicable relations with the English, and hoped the present troubles might be adjusted happily, without any more bloodshed. They had not dreamt of any act of violence or initiation of war till they heard the roar of cannon in the attack on the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho. That when he and his associate had remained six months at Shanghai at the earnest request of Lord Elgin, and had done so with much sacrifice and difficulty from the demand for their services at the capital, Mr. Bruce refused the common and cheap civility of seeing them, and even doubled the insult by sending them the most discourteous, rude, and insulting letters. He did not blame the English or the French for the unprovoked attack upon the forts, he blamed only Mr. Bruce, who ordered, and was alone responsible for the consequences.

For my part, I am fully persuaded the Chinese intended to fulfill the late treaties. All the arrangements were found to have been made for Mr. Ward's visit *to Peking under the imperial order. When the ratifications of the American treaty were exchanged at Pei-tsang, Mr. Ward remarked, at the close of the* ceremony, that he hoped the treaty would be a bond *of perpetual peace between the two nations*, upon which the Governor-General, a man of active intellect and marked ability, replied with great emphasis *that the observance of the conditions* by each party would be still better. To the same effect were the incidental remarks of the Commissioners in free and honest conversation.

It does not belong to me to comment upon the Pei-ho affair, though I cannot but express my admiration of the bravery of the Englishmen who fell in it, and equally of those who survived. Errors may have been committed on both sides, and blame justly attach to both. But need more blood be shed? Must thousands of ignorant men and women perish for the indiscretions of two or three individuals? And that, too, when a satisfactory adjustment could so easily be made? Heaven forbid! Humanity forbid!

I can only add that all the difficulty experienced by Mr. Ward in fulfilling his mission to the capital arose from his persistent refusal to perform the Ko-tow, or head-knocking, so degrading in the eyes of the Western nations, and to none more so than to Americans. The Commissioners proposed a compromise, consenting to his falling upon one knee, and omitting altogether the head-knocking. The Emperor expressed his desire to see the American Minister, and every effort was made to induce him to conform to the modified form of the rite. But all in vain; and hence the failure of an audience from the Emperor. Still Mr. Ward's refusal, when he was within the walls of the Imperial City, attended by a suite composed of twenty individuals, without the least military force or protection, may induce the Court to make the ceremonies upon presentation to the Emperor more in accordance with Western usages and ideas, and thus a real service may be rendered, both to the Chinese and to future ambassadors.

EFFECT OF MR. WARD'S VISIT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Overland Friend of China.

It was stated in our last summary that, as the Emperor had consented to receive the American Minister at Pekin, it was believed the present mail would carry to Washington the ratified American treaty. But it will not. The Emperor, when Mr. Ward got to Pekin, refused to attach the vermillion pencil unless his Excellency would perform the kotow—that is, go on his knees and knock his head nine times on the ground; and as Mr. Ward was not prepared to do this, he had to go back to the entrance of the river Pehtang, where the Governor of the Province (not the Commissioners who made the treaty) handed him a sealed paper purporting to be a ratification; and with it Mr. Ward, and the United States Government, unwilling to encounter, in Mr. Reed's phraseology "wound or scar," must perforce be content in four words—"this treaty is useless."

Always open to conviction, the cogent reasons urged why Mr. Bruce and M. Bourboulon should have been less pugnacious when they found the Pei-ho barred to them, led us to hope different things for the Americans; led us to hope, in fact, that, although Admiral Hope was checked at Taku, he did not retire before, in the expenditure of all his ammunition, he gave the Emperor's forces a lesson which they would desire no repetition of—and therefore, that, having had his victory, his Imperial Majesty could afford, and deem it the best policy to be magnanimous, and ratify the American Treaty without requiring the homage paid by Westerns to the Deity only.

But we have been disappointed, and can but opine, as we did when the news of the rebuff first reached us, that Mr. Bruce and M. Bourboulon were more than justified in their determination to have the highway to Peking open to them, or not attempt to go there at all. Far better is it for his Imperial Majesty Hien-fung to have an opportunity of throwing all the blame of the battle at Taku on one of his Princes, than that he should be directly involved in personal insult to the representatives of France and England. The misfortune of Admiral Hope's defeat is only an incident which we have the power to remedy; and it is to be hoped that, without delay, such a demonstration will be made at the Pei-ho that Hien-fung must come to reason, and throw off the absurd pretensions to which he lays claim.

Hong Kong (Sept. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

The American Minister arrived at Shanghai on the 3d of August, after visiting Peking, where, however, the Mission appear to have been all but prisoners. Personal communication with the Russians was denied them, and some of their correspondence was detained for many days by the Chinese. The Emperor refused to see Mr. Ward unless the latter consented to perform an act of obeisance, and, as he declined to do so, it was notified that the treaty would not be ratified at Peking but at Pei-tang, a village on the Gulf of Pechecele, at the entrance of that stream by which the Americans performed their journey to the capital. The Mission accordingly left Peking, and on its arrival at Pei-tang the ratifications were exchanged without any ceremony. The whole affair appears to have been humiliating and in non-accordance with the dignity of a great nation, and the result proves how correct was the policy of the British and French Ministers in refusing to see the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai, and declining to pursue the course suggested by the Chinese, which was evidently intended to lead to the humiliation of the foreigner in the eyes of the native population.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Message of the Governor of Mississippi—Negro Revolt in Kentucky—Arrest of a Fugitive Slave in Ohio, &c.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Message of the Governor of Mississippi was laid before the Legislature of that State on the 7th inst. Federal relations are the first topic referred to. These, the Governor says, are about to become of a most dangerous and alarming character. After some remarks, justifying his motives in the recommendations he is about to make, and asserting his devotion to the Union, so long as it is maintained in its purity, he says:

"Will not the election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency, on a purely sectional issue, make it full time to ask ourselves the question, What will be our situation with such a result accomplished? There is, or can be but one answer, and that is, that we are a conquered people. Yes, as much a conquered people as if we had been subjugated by the sword. It is true that the form and mockery of voting, and sending members to Congress, will still be allowed to us, but of what real value will this be? What good will we derive from the fact of having members there, who, on all questions affecting our interests, must forever vote in a minority? This would be to us no protection whatever, and would be a position of degradation to which no man who was worthy to represent you could or would stoop. On such conditions you could only be represented by some heartless, soulless wretch, who would at all times be ready to sell or betray your interests for the enjoyment of some petty office which no Abolitionist wanted. You would then be in the exact condition in which the British Government proposed to place your fathers before the Revolution. That Government then offered to the Colonies representation in the British Parliament in proportion to numbers. The men of the Revolution, with Washington at their head, indignantly rejected the proposition. And why? Because such representation would have been but nominal—not real. Such a representation would have been a helpless, hopeless minority, who could have been of no real service to their constituents. If you are willing now to accept or submit to such a position, all the blood of the Revolution was shed in vain. It was for you that your fathers submitted to all the toil and danger and death of a seven years' war. They conquered for you liberty and independence. It is your duty to transmit it unimpaired to your posterity."

Gov. McWillie argues at length the question of protection to Slavery in the Territories, taking the position that the right of property in slaves is just as much entitled to protection as any other property right whatever, and continues:

"I am apprehensive that there are some, though I hope not many, even in the South, who, in the event of the election of an Abolition President, will be opposed to making a direct issue with the North. The only apology or explanation I can give for such conduct is, that 'they know not what they do.' Their course leads either to unconditional submission, or the entire abolition of Slavery, with the utter ruin of the South—or a dissolution of the Union."

The Governor makes the following recommendations:

"I would recommend as necessary and expedient that you, by your legislation, should make it the duty of the then Governor, in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency of the United States in November, 1860, to issue his proclamation ordering an election for Delegates to a State Convention, to be holden on the first Monday of December next thereafter, and that said Delegates be appointed to assemble at the Capitol, in the city of Jackson, on the third Monday of the said month of December, 1860, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may meet the exigency of the occasion.

I would further recommend that you should adopt resolutions, inviting the other Southern States to cooperate with the State of Mississippi, in the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the maintenance of their and our rights, as co-equal members of the confederacy. This is all that, for the present, I would recommend to be done. But, as the time has come at which the public mind should be strongly directed to the difficulties and dangers of our position, and the remedies for the same, I would suggest that in my opinion, in such an event as the meeting of a Convention or Congress of the Southern States, we ought to insist upon new constitutional guarantees for our protection. This should be a *sine qua non*. It is absolutely necessary to our security. The North will then, under the form of our present Constitution, have the entire power and control of the Government—we will be utterly powerless.

With this view, in the event of a Black Republican or Abolitionist being elected to the Presidency, I would suggest that a Convention of the Southern States should throw open all the Southern ports, making them free to the commerce of the world. Thus putting the burden of the new Northern confederacy upon the Northern people. This would be just, as the Government would be of the North, and for the North; consequently, they ought to support their own Government. In addition to this, it might be politic, as a measure of warning, to impose a duty of 25 per cent. on all articles of Northern manufacture, (about the present rate of duty on foreign manufactures.) This would teach the Northern people what the Union is worth to them in money, even if they cannot be made otherwise to appreciate its importance. The moneyed value of the Union to the non-slaveholding States is incalculable. For instance, with the Union, no portion of the earth is *more prosperous than Massachusetts—without the* Union, none could be less so than she would be. The grass would grow in the streets of Boston, her manufactories would stop, her commerce would perish, and her ships would rot at her wharves, *and wide-spread ruin would cover the State.* I presume that it will be said of such a measure that it is a *dissolution of the Union. This is not necessarily so*, unless the North shall choose to make it so by a refusal of our just demands; so far from being an act of dissolution, it will be conservative of the Union; and only preliminary to a possible dissolution, in the event that the North should be deaf to all the appeals of justice, and indifferent to the ties of consanguinity and patriotism. It would be intended to arouse the northern mind to the consequences of their conduct, and to warn them that the fatal gulf of disunion was before them. It would be resistance to tyranny for the preservation of liberty, the great object of the Union. The North has already taught us that every violation of or resistance to the law is not disunion, or if it be so, then the Union is dissolved already. The North resists and violates the Fugitive Slave law; she resists and violates the territorial rights of the South, as settled by the highest tribunal of the country. If, upon the adoption of these or similar measures, the North should still refuse to us the power of self-protection, it would be conclusive evidence that the overthrow of our institutions and the destruction of our property was her object. If she should deny this much to us in the Union, it would be full time that by all the means in our power we should provide for our own security. But my belief and hope are, that if, even then, we should make a decided issue, that the North will yield to our demands, and give to us that which is of inestimable value to us, but of no earthly importance to her, unless for our oppression. The North, too, well understands the value of the Union to herself, to lightly sacrifice it, and it will then be for her to decide the question of Union or Disunion. If she desires the Union, the terms will be easy—we ask but equality. No, not equality, but simply the power of self-protection against hostile and unconditional legislation. The Union will then be in the power and keeping of the North; if she wills it, nothing is easier than to retain it; but, if she will choose to dissolve it, by a refusal of our just demands, and by making war upon us and our institutions, the blame and the ruin will be at her own door.

I deeply deplore the necessity which will exist, in the event of an Abolitionist being elected to the Presidency, for the assembling of a Convention of the Southern States, and for the adoption of such measures as those I have suggested; but the South has no choice between the making use of some such issue, or a dissolution of the Union. I have thought it better to give the Union another chance for life. Secession or disunion is death, while a refusal to pay taxes (or resistance to the revenue laws) is but a violent disease, from which the body politic may recover. Depletion of the Treasury may do good. It, at least, is worth trying, before any final act of disruption to the Union. It will give time for new compacts or guarantees, which ought to be made. What possible objection can the North have to giving us such security, unless she intends our assailment under the forms of the Constitution, by action of the Federal Government? The result would be equivalent to a declaration of such intent, and ought to be met accordingly."

After an elaboration of the argument on this point, Gov. McWillie recommends the arming of the militia of the State, especially the volunteer companies.

THE NEGRO REVOLT IN KENTUCKY.

The Paris (Ky.) *Flag* puts a different face upon the reported negro conspiracy in Kentucky. It says:

Mr. J. B. Crandall, one of our butchers, was pretty badly used up in a fight with some negroes, on Tuesday night last. His account of it, as it comes to us through others, is about this: He was going home, soon after dark, and when a short distance beyond the first toll-gate, on the Middletown road, met three negro men and two women. As he was about to pass, one of the men seized his horse's bridle, remarking that they "might as well settle it now as at any time." The horse reared and Crandall sprang off. The negroes at once "pitched in," but as Crandall is a very stout man they found they had quite as much as they had bargained for. They fought all round, sometimes up and sometimes down, first Crandall under, and then the negroes, and sometimes all in a pile. Crandall says he thought they were fighting nearly a week. Finally, one of the negroes proposed to quit, saying he was satisfied, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Crandall went home, and, having got his gun, returned to the scene of action, but saw nothing of his assailants. When he reached his home, however, upon his return, he saw a negro man skulking about, and collaring him, charged him with having been one of his assailants. The negro denied it, and the argument finally waxed so warm that another fight became inevitable. The darky proved a pretty troublesome customer, and required all hands on the place to subdue and tie him, which was finally done and he lodged in jail. He belongs to Col. Kinzea Stone. Another negro, belonging to Mr. Hiram Rosberry, was arrested next day as one of the parties.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN OHIO.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 10.

Last Fourth of July, a negro named "Henry," slave of Mr. John Seaton, of Greenupsburgh, Ky., made his escape, crossing the Ohio River at Ironton, since which, until a few days past, his whereabouts has been unknown. A week or two ago, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and placed in the hands of the United States Deputy Marshal Manson, for execution. The Marshal, learning that the negro was living in Cleveland, repaired to that city, and Thursday evening found the fugitive, who was quietly arrested, placed on board the cars, without any excitement or attempts to rescue him, and brought to this city yesterday morning, where he was examined before United States Commissioner Brown, and remanded to his owner. Two or three witnesses were examined as to the identity of the negro, but as nothing was elicited from them that the negro himself did not acknowledge, additional testimony at hand was not taken. The fugitive was immediately taken across the river and confined in the Covington jail. No excitement was incident in the case whatsoever.

The act of Mr. Manson, in going into a portion of the State remarkable for its violent Anti-Slavery character, and, unattended, making an arrest of this description, was a bold one, to say the least.

In this connection, we add, what does not generally seem to be known, that all warrants placed in a United States Marshal's hands for execution, authorize him to take the body of the specified person, "*if to be found within the State of Ohio*," and not "within your district," as many suppose.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVES IN GEORGIA.

The report of the Comptroller of Georgia shows an increase of 11,140 slaves in that State during the past year. The total number of slaves in 1858 was 431,125, and in 1859, 443,364. The average value of slaves in 1858 was $526 39, and in 1859, $612 63—an increase in average value of $86 24. The aggregate value of slaves in 1858 was $227,468,927, and in 1859, $271,620,105. Thus it will be seen that, while the increase in number of slaves is 11,240, the increased value is $54,151,478. This large increase is accounted for by presuming that the usual drafts have been made upon the negro population of Virginia and other border slaveholding States. The natural increase could not have reached these figures.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL MEETING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday (Nov. 15), there is a reportorial article with the general heading—"*Prayer meetings for the Insurgents—Strong Praying for the Harper's Ferry Invaders*," &c., and a sub-heading running—"*A Prayer-meeting at Clinton Hall.*" This is followed by the statement that

"*Another* meeting of the friends of the slave, *and of sympathizers with the unfortunate John Brown*, was held, last evening, in No. 2 Clinton Hall," at which "addresses were made, *in which John Brown's sentiments received the warmest approval*, by Mr. O. P. Johnson, Mr. Powell, Dr. Snodgrass and Mr. Molino, *on behalf of the German Central Republican Committee.*"

Now, it is due to the history of the times to say that no such "another meeting" (a *prayer*-meeting, meaning) was held at the time and place mentioned. That your readers may know what sort of a meeting *was* called together, I beg leave to copy the circular to which I responded—the only form of invitation issued, I believe. Here it is:

"There will be a meeting of a few friends of the Slave, at No. 2 Clinton Hall, on Monday evening next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the question as to what can be done towards circulating a petition in this City, *in behalf of the enacting of a 'Personal Liberty Bill' by our Legislature the coming Winter.* Your counsel and services are much needed. Be so good as to bring with you such friends of the cause as you may know. Plans and propositions will be presented. It will be necessary to appoint a large and efficient Committee. A. M. Powell, President of the State Committee, and Oliver Johnson, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, will be present to address the meeting."

In speaking for myself only, I beg leave to say, that, in the speech which I was invited to make on the occasion, I made no allusion whatever to the sentiments of John Brown. In allusion to his *acts*, I asked the audience to recall the fact that the *real* "slave insurrection" of 1831, in Virginia, was followed by a movement of the Legislature of the very next year, in behalf of emancipation, and that one of the grounds on which the project was favored, was the horribleness, as well as the expensiveness, of slave insurrections; and that I should not, therefore, be surprised if the Harper's Ferry affair were followed by a like movement within my native State, prompted by motives similar to those which held control in 1832! When I do discuss the "sentiments" of John Brown in public, (whether in "*warmest approval*" or otherwise,) I shall not have the least objection to having my remarks reported, if indeed worth reporting. But I *do* object to reporters making speeches for me, and even furnishing the topics for me.

So much to set myself right before the public on a point in which there has been much willful misrepresentation of the political party with which I act, and its leading men. And now a word as to the seeming *animus* of the report in reference. By misquoting the initials of Mr. Johnson from the above circular, which your reporter appears to have had before him, and leaving out the Christian name of Mr. Powell, and presenting Mr. Molino, in the light of a delegated representative from "a Republican Committee," while reporting all of the speakers as bestowing the "warmest approval" of John Brown's "sentiments," &c., I would have been forced to the conclusion that he was most unworthily using his privilege to hide the fact that Mr. Oliver Johnson, who is the editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, (an organ of the non-voting Garrisonian Abolitionists,) and Mr. Aaron M. Powell, who is an agent for the same organization, were *Republicans*, instead of most persistent, and I must do them the justice to say, also consistent, opponents of the Republican Party, its doctrines and its plans!

The truth is just this: The meeting on Monday evening was neither called by Republicans nor conducted by them. The Republicans who were present and gave its *sole object their countenance* (which was neither to pray nor speak for Capt. Brown, but to *promote* the passage of a "Personal Liberty bill") acted on their own individual responsibility, and not otherwise. Any attempt, therefore, to make any party *answerable for their speeches or acts would be* unworthy of the Times, and I am glad to be able to persuade myself that that secret of the wrong done by its reporter is to be found in the fact that, coming into the meeting at a late stage of its proceedings, he relied on some informant bent more on misrepresentations, for sinister purposes, than the truth.

The wickedly-persistent efforts being made to show complicity with John Brown, for political effect—efforts which will probably react upon those engaged in them, in all cases, as already in the State election, and so punish these reckless prostitutes to Pro-Slavery partisanship—will sufficiently plead my excuse for troubling you with this communication.

Respectfully yours, J. E. SNODGRASS.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Barnstable, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The kidnapping indictments involving the return of Columbus Jones to Slavery were taken up this forenoon in the Superior Court. The defendants filed a special plea, alleging that Jones was a fugitive slave, and that they arrested him as the agents of the owner, and denying the validity of the statutes under which the indictments are framed. To this the District-Attorney filed a demurrer, and for the purpose of the trial the demurrer was sustained without argument. The defendants then plead the general issue, and filed a motion for continuance, on the ground that they had just learned of the existence of a decree in chancery, in Florida, establishing the ownership of Jones. The competency of that evidence was denied, and the question was argued at length by the District-Attorney and Gen. Cushing. The Court took the papers, and will give a decision in the morning.

Trade With Havana.

NEW COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

The State Department issues the following:

Department of State, Washington, Nov. 10, 1859.

Information has been received at this Department from Thomas Savage, Esq., the United States Vice-Consul-General at Havana, of the publication, on the 24th ult., of a decree of the Governor-General of Cuba, of which the following is a translation:

1. The royal order of 1st July, relative to the rules to be observed by the Captains and supercargoes of vessels which may be engaged in foreign commerce with ports in Cuba, shall commence to be enforced at at all the Custom-houses of this Island from and after the 1st of December of the present year.

2. No change is to be made in terms and manner in which mail steamers are at present dispatched, and, therefore, the Custom-house of this port shall not require of them a compliance with the rules established in the said sovereign resolution.

1. The smacks or vessels that come with live fish from the neighboring coasts, and leave the ports of this island constantly, are exempt from the obligation of producing the consular certificates required by the said royal order; and, fourthly, captains of vessels arriving from foreign ports where there are no Consuls to issue such documents, shall not be obliged to produce them.

Your lordships will cause the foregoing regulation to be published, so that the commercial community may be informed thereof; and in order that the same may become known to Her Majesty's Consuls in the ports of the United States, I on this day communicate it to his Excellency the Minister at Washington, and by the first mail will likewise submit it to the definitive resolution of Her Majesty's Government, which I transcribe to your lordship for your information and the consequent effects, directing you to have it published and circulated to the other administrators of the island.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

Links between England and America.

From the London Spectator.

So far from any severance between the two countries, there is at the present moment a constant increase of new relations of a positive kind and of the most friendly character.

Events but little known to the public are almost daily occurring which exercise a powerful influence in strengthening the bonds of individual friendship between the two countries. We speak from direct personal knowledge of transactions in Washington, when we say that within the present year not less than eleven British naval officers and merchant captains have received testimonials in some form or other from the President of the United States, sent in acknowledgment of services rendered to distressed Americans at sea.

A handsome gold chronometer, appropriately inscribed, together with a gold chain, was presented by the President, in February last, to Capt. Charles Robertson, of the British ship *Sir John Moore*, for rescuing 16 seamen and 22 passengers from the wreck of the American ship *May Queen*, on the 1st of September, 1858.

A similar chronometer and chain was presented in June last, to Capt. Hodgson, of the British brig *Antigua Packet*, for rescuing the crew and passengers of the American ship *St. Petersburg*, from their sinking ship, in October, 1858. In the same month, a gold medal, with a neat inscription, was presented to Capt. C. Matthews, of the British ship *Admiral*, for rescuing the crew and passengers of the ship *A. Z.*, of New-York, at sea, on the 5th of October, 1856.

In July of the present year a gold chronometer and chain was sent to Capt. Straker, of the British bark *Constellation*, for rescuing from the wreck of the American three-masted schooner *Gulf Stream*, in December, 1858, the captain and crew of that vessel.

During the month of September a gold chronometer and chain were presented respectively from the same high functionary to Capt. Robert Waite, of the British ship *Retriever*, for rescuing the crew of the American ship *Sarah Minot*, destroyed by fire at sea on the 29th June of this year; and to Capt. Peter Conrad Peters, of the screw-steamer *City of Washington*, for the same service to the captain and crew of American ship *Gray Oak*, by taking them from their boats after their ship had foundered in the month of March last.

The President has also lately presented a truly valuable sword of honor to Lieut. J. Jenkins, of Her Majesty's gun-boat *Banterer*, for rescuing certain American citizens and their property from Chinese pirates in the River Min, in December, 1858.

A gold chronometer and chain have been presented to Capt. William Williams, of the British bark *Imogene*, for rescuing the crew of the American ship *Fleetwood*, lost in the South Atlantic in May last.

In February last the President's thanks were transmitted to the officers of her Majesty's vessels *Kite* and *Jasper* at Bermuda, for their alacrity in searching for the American bark *Parthian*, in November, 1858, at which time she was reported to be in distress off that island.

At the same time the President's acknowledgments were made to the officers of her Majesty's ships *Samarang* and *Vulture*, for services rendered to the American bark *Sea Breeze*, at Gibraltar, in October, 1858.

Since that time a similar compliment has been paid to Capt. Hand, of the Royal Navy, for detailing Lieut. J. Jenkins, with the *Banterer*, against the Min pirates.

Although not strictly from the United States Government, the forty-one gold medals recently presented by the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of New-York to the officers engaged in laying the Atlantic cable are not to be omitted from this list. They, like the gifts from the President, will prove heir-looms in the families of the recipients, and will aid in creating ties which the quarrels of politicians will fail to break.

Now each of these instances tells doubly; for let us remember that every gift in the list is a return for English services—English services of such a kind as to challenge attention and public recognition from the chief of a great State. But he who serves is bound to those whom he has served. This generous rivalry is the contest which is really going on—may it never leave off.

A Sensible View of the San Juan Dispute.

From the London Star.

At any rate the question now is which channel? The Americans say the most western, which lies between Vancouver's Island and San Juan. This channel they affirm is the broadest and deepest. No matter for that, reply the British, the channel next the mainland is the one generally used. But, contend the Americans, by all recognized international law, islands, unless otherwise expressly reserved, are held to belong to the mainland nearest which they lie, and neither San Juan nor any of the group, of which it is the larger, is given to you by the treaty; they, therefore belong to the mainland, which is ours. San Juan, however, say the British, lies nearer to Vancouver's Island; but, reply the other side, that does not matter. Now there are surely grounds for discussion by an impartial referee, and for fair arbitration here. Yet this does not exhaust the grounds of claim. *An exceedingly strong argument is used by the United States which deserves consideration.* When the boundary line was fixed at the forty-ninth parallel, it was contemplated to run it right westward, and it only stopped at the shore between Frazer River and Robert's Point, because if drawn further it would cut Vancouver's Island in two, leaving the southern or much smaller portion to the United States; that was felt to be an inconvenience, and it was therefore agreed that the line should be drawn southward from the point named, for the purpose of including the entire of Vancouver's Island within the British dominions. Well, when any ambiguity, real or alleged, exists in a treaty, the rule is a settled one that it is to be interpreted *in accordance with its object*. In this case *the only object of taking the line southward, instead of continuing it westward, was not to divide Vancouver's Island.* If that island had not lain in the way it would never have been a question about San Juan and the rest of the Haro group, for they lie considerably to the south of the forty-ninth parallel; and the Americans may reasonably say that, as drawing the line southward was a concession on their part, and that as their interpretation of the clause fulfills the object in view, it is the right one. A fair arbitrator, we think would be disposed to give great weight to this argument.

On the other hand, he would certainly not be inclined to listen at all to an argument on the other side, used by some of our cotemporaries, and used apparently as the chief ground of the British claim. San Juan, they say, is the key to the Gulf of Georgia, and we may as well give up Frazer River at once as hold it over to the Americans. Now what is this but shifting the question from the ground of right *to that of our own interest?* If the treaty really gives England a claim to San Juan, this sort of argument is admirably calculated to defeat it, for it, in effect, says:—"The treaty is of no consequence; the island is necessary to us, and we must have it." We have no hesitation in saying that, if the English Government take this ground, as the *Times* and *Post* have done, *it would furnish a complete justification of Gen. Harney's seizure of San Juan, and of the reported indorsement of that act by the United States Government.* British interests in that quarter are nothing whatever to the United States, which has its own interests there too. *But it is to be hoped that the question will not be* shifted to that ground, which means contention, but *may be yet decided on the sole question of right*, and in this hope we confess with pleasure we are encouraged by the temperate and reasonable course understood to have been up to the present moment strictly adhered to by our Government.

The Watervliet Elopement—Apprehension of the Parties.—It is nearly two weeks ago since we stated that a man, named Hootout, residing in the town of Watervliet, within three or four miles of this city, had abandoned his family, and eloped with his sister-in-law, a girl of only about seventeen years of age. We now learn (from the Rochester *Democrat*, of Nov. 14) that the parties have been apprehended. It will be remembered that the father of the girl, Mr. Munsion, went in pursuit. He went as far as Niagara Falls, but finding no trace of them, returned eastward. On the way he stopped at Syracuse, and laid the case before Officers James and Lowell, who immediately took steps towards looking up the missing parties. It was ascertained that Hootout and Miss Munsion were in the vicinity of Rochester, and, on Saturday, officer James went to that city, where he learned that a young couple, answering to the description given of Hootout and Miss Munsion, had recently taken part of a house in the town of Greece, near his own residence, purchased furniture, and settled down to enjoy life. Procuring a carriage, he and Olmstead started for the place designated. Arrived in the neighborhood, they first took measures to ascertain whether Hootout was at home, and having found that he was, they entered the house.

The runaway pair were discovered, sure enough. Hootout was busy putting up a stove-pipe, and the lady was busy doing household work, when their unwelcome visitors arrived. Hootout was immediately taken into custody, on a warrant charging him with abduction. Miss Munsion was greatly surprised, and had nothing at all to say. Both were taken to Rochester, and Miss M. was brought home Sunday morning. Hootout was sent to jail. It appears, from what could be got out of Hootout and his victim, that, after leaving the house of her sister in Ballston, two weeks ago, she went to Schenectady, met him, and the twain started immediately for Rochester, where they took measures to establish themselves permanently. Hootout had $200 when he left home, and part of this money was used to buy furniture with.

The Bonner Forgery.—The correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives the following details of the Bonner forgery:

"I suppose you have read in the newspapers of the arrest of Leach and Bishop, charged with the forgery on Mr. Bonner, of the *Ledger*. But it has not been told in any newspaper just how that forgery came about. Not long ago a woman came to the *Ledger* Office and said that she wished to subscribe for ten copies of the *Ledger* for a friend, Miss ——, of North Orange, N. J., who had not time to call, and had therefore commissioned her to attend to the matter. In payment, she offered a fifty dollar bank bill, and asked for a bank check for "change," instead of money. By means of the check she obtained Mr. Bonner's signature, and the name of the bank with which he had an account, and through it, the forgery to the amount of $3,500 was committed. On its discovery, the woman who asked for the "check" was remembered, but on sending to North Orange, no Miss —— was found, though the postmaster was running about to find her, to pay the postage on the avalanche of *Ledgers* which had been flowing into the post-office for a month. The woman has also been arrested; she was helping her husband with a devotion worthy of a better cause. They were taken on board the *Europa*, in which they had embarked for a European tour, their pockets lined with $100 notes from the Nassau Bank."

Mr. W. S. Baily has determined to reestablish the *Free South* newspaper in Newport, Ky. He will issue the first number about the 10th inst., the time of the assembling in Cincinnati of the Ohio Abolition State Convention.

EXECUTION AT ST. LOUIS.

Thornton, the Murderer of Joseph Charles, Hung at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 12.

Joseph W. Thornton, who expiated yesterday the act of killing Joseph Charles, was born on the 12th of August, 1831, in New-York City. His parents were of Irish birth.

At 3 o'clock the prisoner, who was in the act of smoking a cigar to compose his nerves, was summoned at his cell by the officers, and responding with alacrity to the call, proceeded with Fathers Sautois and Feehan down stairs. Some little time was required in making a passage to the scaffold by driving back those spectators whose curiosity was greater than their breeding. At eight minutes after 3, Thornton, who was dressed in a dark sack coat, buttoned up to the throat, and dark pants, made his appearance at the bottom of the stairs leading to the gallows. Here he disengaged himself from the priests, and sprang nimbly up the steps, never faltering or showing the least tremor. The two clergymen whom we have named also ascended to the platform, accompanied by deputy Marshals Cunningham, Eves and Libb. When Thornton was seated, he spoke a few words with a cheerful expression of countenance to Father Feehan, and then cast a cold and rather restless look at the crowd below him. He was not pale, but rather seemed flushed. A vigorous movement was observed in the muscles of his jaws, once or twice, which appeared to say to mean "Now I will be firm," and this was about all that could be seen in his face as at any way interpreting what was going on in his bosom. Thornton had previously stated that he would not administer to any morbid curiosity of the crowd by making any speech to them and had expressed a desire that the execution should be made as brief as possible. In accordance with this wish there were no rites performed on the gallows, such as prayer or song, but almost immediately after the Marshals had descended, Thornton arose to his feet, advanced a step and looked towards the officers as if to notify them of his readiness. Thereupon Officer Cunningham took from his pocket the death warrant, which was tied with a black ribbon and sealed with a black wafer, and read it.

During the reading of this document, Thornton stood erect, with his hands in his side coat pockets, rocking gently to and fro on his feet. At the conclusion, which was eleven minutes after three, he was placed on a small box over the trap-door, where he stood, apparently without the movement of a muscle or a nerve, until the white cap was put over his head and face, his arms pinioned together at the elbows with a cord, and the hangman's loop adjusted about his neck. During this time the priests were engaged in silent prayer. At 3 o'clock and fourteen minutes, the spring was touched, the door fell heavily against the posts supporting the scaffold, and Thornton descended five feet with a sudden plunge, which broke his neck. For nearly three minutes his body underwent convulsions and contortions horrible to look upon, in which one of his hands clutched the platform, by which he seemed to raise himself up a moment and then drop. Every muscle in his body quivered with tremor, and occasionally the limbs would writhe as though stirred with the most tumultuous agitation. These spasms recurred at intervals of thirty or forty seconds, became less and less severe until twenty minutes after three, when they ceased altogether. After the lapse of fifteen minutes, he was taken down and placed in a metallic coffin which had been provided. Drs. Philips, Arno and Whitman, who had been summoned, then examined the body and pronounced it quite lifeless. The face did not exhibit any signs of convulsions; the eyes, though open, were not distorted; and, with the exception of a slight indigo tinge of the countenance, there had been but little change. The body was delivered to Rosseau, the undertaker, and immediately conveyed to the hearse which was in waiting, with a retinue of carriages for the officers and others, in front of the jail.

Later from Northern Mexico.

THE LATE OUTBREAK AT VICTORIA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the schooner *Peter Mansell*, Capt. Waters, arrived yesterday from Tampico, we have advices from that port direct to the 10th ult.

The new steam-tug *La Reforma* arrived out on the 14th, and, from the notice in the *Prisma*, seems to have given general satisfaction.

The principal subject of political excitement at Tampico when the *Mansell* left, was "the conspiracy," "outbreak" or "revolution" at Victoria City, of which we had brief mention by the last steamer from the Rio Grande. A thousand rumors were in circulation, but they leave us as much in the dark as before as to the nature and origin of the movement; the more so that the *Prisma* saw fit at the last moment to suppress its own account, because, as it avers, "some dates were wanting," but really, we suspect, because the Government wished to hush the matter up.

From this and a comparison of the statements before us, it would appear that "the convicts," so called, were helped to their liberty by the opposite party; that they afterwards became unmanageable, and, being opposed in their depredations, finally organized themselves into an armed band, and proceeded to lay friend and foe alike under contribution. Several neighboring villages had been visited by them and plundered, besides Victoria City; and at last accounts they were making their way to the more thickly-inhabited towns of the north.

Whatever, however, was the nature of the affair, it seems to have created considerable alarm at Tampico. All the troops disposable there and on the sea-coast were immediately sent up, under the command of Gen. Garza, and at last accounts were encamped in the vicinity of Victoria, where they were to await further instructions. Subsequently a park of artillery and a company of invalids from the hospital were sent up as reinforcements, from all which it would appear that the affair was one of more than ordinary urgency.

In an order of the day, announcing the defection of Vidaurri, Gen. Degollado says: "The reaction have already raised the cry of joy at the rebellion of the leader of the North, believing that it will result in permanent confusion in our ranks. But in this they will find themselves mistaken. Vidaurri's defection will only purify the national cause, whilst his fall will prove a terrible lesson to traitors."

The campaign proper, however, would seem to make no progress. The head-quarters of the Liberals was still at San Luis Potosi; no advance had been made, nor do we hear of any movement of importance whatever.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 14.

The rebellion at Victoria, Mexico, has been quelled, and the leaders of it shot. The troops sent to put it down were subsequently marched to Degollado's head-quarters at San Luis.

LAW REPORTS.

THE WATROUS CASE AGAIN.

Proceedings in the Original Suit—Further Attempt to Secure the Examination of Stillman.

Jacob Mussina and Simon Mussina vs. John C. Watrous, impleaded with Samuel A. Belden, Charles Stillman, Robert H. Hord, Elisha Basse and William Alling.—This is the original suit brought by the Messrs. Mussina, arising out of the alleged extensive land frauds, which Judge Watrous has been charged with aiding. It appears that during 1856, Judge Watrous, being then temporarily within this State, this suit was commenced by service of process upon him, but at that time service was not effected on the other defendants. Subsequently a new summons and complaint were served on the other defendants above named, Judge Watrous' name being omitted; so that there have been in form two suits since pending; one against Watrous alone, the other against Messrs. Belden, Stillman, Hord, Basse and Alling. The latter suit was the one in which the plaintiffs some days since endeavored to obtain the examination of Stillman, and in which a postponement was ordered by Justice Davies until March next, as reported in the Times of Saturday last.

The complaint alleges that, prior to 1848, the plaintiffs, Simon and Jacob Mussina were interested in certain lands in Texas, the site of the present town of Brownsville, and the defendants, Belden and Stillman, held rival interests in certain other lands; and an agreement was negotiated between the Mussinas and Belden and Stillman, the object of which was to unite the rival interests of the two parties in one enterprise. This agreement was executed in writing in the month of December, 1848, but was made by parole some months previous. The agreement provided that all lands or claims to lands which either of the parties had purchased, or should thereafter purchase, within the limits of what were called the "Ejidos," or corporate lands of the City of Matamoros, (embracing Brownsville and the lands on which Fort Brown and other Government improvements existed,) should be held by them jointly. Stillman was to hold one-half, Belden one-fourth, and Jacob Mussina one-fourth. And by a separate agreement between the Messrs. Mussina, Simon was to share equally with Jacob in the fourth part held by the latter.

Having made purchase of the lands in question, the parties constituted themselves the "Brownsville Town Company," and, under that name, proceeded to divide up the property in question into lots and bring it into the market for sale. The law-business arising out of this speculation was conducted by the defendants, Basse and Hord, who were attorneys, residing at Brownsville and in partnership there; and these gentlemen were also the confidential advisers of the plaintiffs in other matters.

The complaint then proceeds to charge the defendants above-named, together with Alling, who was the partner of Belden under the firm name of Belden & Co., with having entered into a variety of fraudulent conveyances and transfers, with a view of defrauding the plaintiffs out of their shares and interests in these Brownsville lands. These sales and transfers are set out at great length and in minute detail. The consummation of the whole was that the defendants set up the claim that the Messrs. Mussina had no interest in the Brownsville lands; that they had failed to perform their covenants under the agreement of the 6th of December, 1848, and had no title to the property covered by it. This claim was set up publicly.

The complaint then proceeds to state that there was pending, on the Equity side of the United States District Court in Texas, a suit brought by Cavazos and others against Stillman, Belden and Mussina, which was instituted to test the title of Stillman, Belden and Mussina, to the Brownsville lands. Basse & Hord were among the counsel employed in this case, on the part of Stillman, Belden and Mussina, and the procuring testimony to sustain the title was mainly intrusted to them. The complaint charges, however, that Basse & Hord entered into a fraudulent and collusive agreement with Cavazos, the object of which was to defraud the Mussinas out of their interest in the Brownsville lands. The claim of Cavazos to the lands in question, it is alleged, was unfounded and stale, and had been long before abandoned, and was only revived after the lands had been rendered valuable by the labor and capital of Stillman, Belden and Mussina. But by collusion between Basse & Hord

[illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible], and Baldemar [illegible] Cavazos; and they offer a conveyance of the property was procured to be made by Cavazos to Basse & Hord, who hold it in [illegible], under a secret trust for the benefit of [illegible], Watrous and Alling.

Judge Watrous was during this time Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Texas, and the complaint charges him with being cognizant of the fraud intended to be perpetrated upon the plaintiffs by means of the pretended suit and collusive decree; and that he colluded with the other defendants in allowing the suit to be prosecuted to a decree in favor of Cavazos. In particular it is charged that, in agreement with the other defendants, he gave [illegible] he would hold no court in January, 1852, but [illegible] did hold court at that time, and rendered a decree against plaintiffs. Basse & Mussina in the Cavazos suit; also, that he improperly assumed to adjudicate on the rights of parties who were not legally before him; also, that he fraudulently permitted [illegible] to testify in the Cavazos suit; also, that he maliciously instituted proceedings against Jacob Mussina for a pretended contempt of court. Other details of alleged improper conduct of Judge Watrous are given. The complaint seeks $300,000 damages and [illegible] for the value of the lands.

In the answer of Judge Watrous, he fully denies all the charges of fraud, collusion, conspiracy or improper conduct preferred by the complaint, or that he ever had any knowledge of any such frauds as are charged [illegible] or his co-defendants, or even aided or [illegible] in them, &c., &c. He denies also that any of the acts or proceedings as Judge were illegal or inequitable, or that he ever assumed to adjudicate on the rights of parties not before him, or that he knew [illegible] to be interested in the event of the Cavazos suit, or that he took proceedings against Mussina for contempt, with any such intent as is alleged in the complaint. He also denies any and all interest in the [illegible] matter of the litigation.

The case now came up on an order to show cause, obtained by plaintiff, why the testimony of Charles [illegible] should not be taken conditionally—it being shown by affidavit that he was about to leave the State to go to Texas. The motion was opposed on an affidavit of defendant's attorney, Paris G. Clark, Esq., that the defendant Watrous resided in Texas, and was now there; and that he (Mr. Clark) could not safely proceed to take the testimony of the witness without time given him to communicate with his client.

The motion was heard before Justice Davies, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. He considered that the defendant ought not to be compelled to go on with the examination, and denied the motion.

John W. Edmonds for the motion; Paris G. Clark opposed.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Highway Robbers Disposed of—Heavy Sentences.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday, was, by no means, an idle tribunal of Justice. It disposed of several serious cases, foremost of which was that of Edward Armstrong, a Scotchman, a descendant, probably, of the Armstrongs of the Border, who used to sweep down upon the Southrons and disappear with their cattle—men who followed Rob Roy's maxim, that "those may take who have the power, and those may keep who can." This Edward Armstrong, was tried yesterday for highway robbery. On Oct. 16, he met a sailor, named Thomas Graham, at No. 230 Water-street—a drinking-hole and dance-house. The sailor manifested the possession of funds in rather an incautious manner, whereupon Armstrong enticed him into the street, and aided by others, forced him down and robbed him of six dollars. Counsel for Armstrong, Ex-Judge Stuart, tried to make it out a simple case of petit larceny, but Judge Russell held altogether a different opinion, and so charged the jury. Jury found Armstrong guilty. Judge sent him to the State Prison for Ten Years and Six Months. Armstrong is 24 years old.

John Shea, aged 18, and Michael Duffy, also aged 18, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit robbery. On the night of Oct. 7, they attacked a German named John Wagoner, in Worth-street, and while one held him, the other cut his vest pocket out with a knife, and robbed him of two dollars and five cents; cutting also his fingers in the operation. The Court reserved sentence till Saturday.

John Turner, charged with forging an order for two bottles of liniment, (what did he want with them?) pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Matthew A. Williams, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty of simple assault. On July 21st he stabbed Daniel Dority with a knife. The dispute had reference to the ownership of [illegible] stand in Washington Market. Sentence reserved.

Martin Murphy, aged 18, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. On Nov. 6, he attempted to steal a watch, and other property valued at $300. Solomon Mason's front door was unfastened in the afternoon, and he walked in. He proceeded up stairs, and was helping himself to the above articles, when Mrs. Mary Mason, wife of Solomon, caught him in the act. He rushed past her, but was arrested in the street. Sentence reserved.

Frances M. Chatterton was tried on a charge of stealing $53 from Philip Wolfe, and acquitted.

Henry Kruse pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing counterfeit $3 and $5 bills on the [illegible] Bank of New-York. Sentence reserved.

James Smith, aged 22; Patrick Carrigan, aged 27; and John Welsh, aged 25, were convicted of grand larceny. They stole a block of tin, weighing 70 lbs., worth $28, from a pier on the East River. The tin belonged to Walter S. Clark. The judge sentenced them to four years and six months in the State Prison.

And after doing all this business, the Court adjourned.

The Murphy Police Case Disposed Of.

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. The Police Commissioners.—This case was now disposed of by the Court, the respondent's counsel having moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the relator had not shown that, at the passage of the Metropolitan Act, he was a policeman *de jure*.

Justice Mullin directed the jury to find for the respondent on the first issue—that the plaintiff was not a policeman *de jure* at the time of the passage of that act; and for the relator on the second issue—that he was a policeman *de facto* at that time. The other issues were then withdrawn by counsel for the parties, and thus the first police case ended in the Circuit.

A. R. Dyett for relator; Vanderpoel, Noyes and Field for respondents.

The Gate-house Case Decided.

The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—In this case it will be remembered that an application was made in the name of the Attorney-General, as representing the people of the State, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from passing a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to give the contract for building the gate-houses for the new Reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., or to any other person, except on bids made in pursuance of law. The ground upon which the application was based, was that Fairchild, Walker & Co. were the highest bidders, and that the Common Council were proceeding to give them the contract in violation of law.

Justice Ingraham has rendered his decision, holding that the papers on which the application was based are insufficient to make out a case. The motion is denied for that reason.

Prospective Lawyers.

The Examining Committee upon applications for admission to the bar had another session yesterday, and the examination of the class proceeded. There are thirty-two applicants for admission, making the number much larger than on any former occasion for some time. Mr. Larocque examines on the practice, and Messrs. Gerrard and Bonney will take up elementary law. The next session is Thursday afternoon.

Action for Damages for Falling into a Pit.

Henry Appel vs. James Hume.—This was an action tried before Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, to recover damages of the defendant for an injury alleged to have been received by the plaintiff from the carelessness of the defendant. The complaint alleged that the defendant was sole contractor for the erection of a building on Chambers-street, near West Broadway, in 1857, and that he left an excavation adjoining in such an uncovered condition that the plaintiff in passing fell into it on Oct. 19 of that year and was disabled and confined in the City Hospital under medical treatment for six months thereafter. The answer averred that plaintiff was leaning upon the railing to guard people against the excavation, and so threw his heft upon it as to break it, and that it was by such carelessness and negligence on his part that he was precipitated into the pit. It also set up that the defendant was not the sole contractor, and was not therefore solely liable for any damage that might have been suffered by any one in consequence of the excavation. The case was called at a late hour, and is still on.

J. B. Phillips for plaintiff; H. A. Cram and C. A. [illegible], for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—DAVIES, J.

Bergen vs. Bergen.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Court Calendar—Wednesday, Nov. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar for Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. (enumerated) 86, 87, 89, 38, 92, 93, 7, 49, 47, 60, 50, 22, 30½, 10, 96, 99, 100, 284 to 287, 101 to 107 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1413, 825, 2388, 9, 1679, 263, 1925, 2399, 2380, 2402, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423. *Part II.*—Nos. 2750, 2664, 2536, 2752, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 584, 2440, 2642, 2436, 2676, 2306, 2792.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 589, 537, 561, 563, 653, 635, 265, 669, 675, 677, 679, 685, 689, 691, 693, 695. *Part II.*—Nos. 478, 326, 448, 496, 380, 486, 498, 545, 568, 570, 572, 452, 368, 369.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1175, 1070, 1434, 1436, 1237, 897, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1469, 1471, 1472, 87, 1305, 1148, 1289. *Part II.*—Nos. 1426, 1460, 144, 1427, 109, 1072, 1286, 1328, 1466, 1168, 1321, 1438, 1474, 1476, 1477.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 105 bbls. Ashes; [illegible] bbls. Flour; 230 bbls. Corn Meal; 26,456 bushels Wheat; 12,171 bushels Corn; 3,042 bushels Rye; [illegible] bushels Barley; 18,679 bushels Oats; 4,343 pkgs. Provisions; and 945 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 56 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 12 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,500 lbs. American Yellow, at 35c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 bags Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@12½c.; 150 bags Jamaica, at 11½c.; 100 bags Rio, at 10½c.@11c., and 481 bags St. Domingo, on terms not [illegible]. Week's receipts of Rio, [illegible] bags [illegible] brands, this morning, [illegible], according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, [illegible] bags, and 1,[illegible] bags Java, 6,[illegible] bags Rio, 1,[illegible] bags Ceylon, [illegible] bags Maracaibo, 375 bags Laguayra, 400 bags St. Domingo, and 350 bags of other kinds.

Nov. 12, New-Orleans	12,000
Nov. 12, Philadelphia	6,000
Nov. 14, Baltimore	8,000
Nov. 15, New-York	49,575
Grand total	173,575

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in, at former quotations. Sales to-day 1,000 bales, including 1,000 bales in transitu.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11½
Middling Fair	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	12¾

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 15 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $18 50@$19, and 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13 ₩ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have favored buyers, though no general decline can be quoted. The regular home trade have been the principal purchasers. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 13,000 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5, chiefly at $5; extra State, chiefly at $5 15@$5 30, with some inferior reported at $5 05@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 10, with very choice at $5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$5 70; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@	$4 75
Superfine State	4 95	@	5 00
Extra State	5 10	@	5 30
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@	5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@	5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@	5 30
Extra Genesee	5 40	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@	8 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,600 bbls., at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, at previous rates; sales have been made of 300 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$5 30 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, today, and prices have declined. At the reduced rates, the demand has been fair, though not general—a few speculators having been the principal purchasers. Exporters bought one or two loads. Sales have been reported of 47,500 bushels, including fair to prime white Canada, at $1 38½@$1 42; fair to very good white Michigan, (taken by millers,) at $1 41½@$1 47; chiefly at $1 41½; choice red Western, (Winter,) on private terms; fair Milwaukee Club, on terms not ascertained; fair Racine, at $1 14; fair Chicago Spring, (for export,) at $1 12; very good to prime White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 53; and choice amber North Carolina, at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is quiet, and somewhat unsettled. Sales, to-day, 9,300 bushels, at $1 for round White and Yellow; $1 03 for Yellow Jersey, and $1 03@$1 05 for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is quoted dearer. Sales have been reported of 5,400 bushels at 85c.@86½c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at buoyant rates. Sales, to-day, 10,700 bushels, including fair ordinary to very good State at 75c.@81½c.; and fair to good Canada East at 78c.@80c. ₩ bushel. Oats have been more inquired for, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western and State, 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42½c.; and Southern at 38c.@41c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New command, in lots, 12c.@18c. for common to very choice, ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been sparingly purchased, including Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50 ₩ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in fair demand, chiefly at $5 60@$5 65 ₩ 100 lbs. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request at previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 8c. for common and $1 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.@36c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in Crude Turpentine have been very moderate during the week. Receipts, 1,486 bbls.; sales, 680 bbls. Darien at $3 25 ₩ 280 lbs. North County is held at $3 62½ ₩ 280 lbs. Estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, mainly for home use. Week's receipts, 1,251 bbls.; sales 1,486 bbls., in lots, at 46c.@46½c., chiefly at 46c. ₩ gallon; estimated stock in first hands 5,000 bbls. Tar has been scarce and quiet. The week's receipts were only 116 bbls. Sales have been confined to 1,000 bbls. at $2 65 for Washington, to arrive, and $2 70 for Newbern, also to arrive, ₩ bbl. Estimated stock here, 800 bbls. Resin has been lightly dealt in, and prices have favored purchasers. Week's receipts of all kinds, 4,750 bbls. The sales include 1,600 bbls. Common at $1 55@$1 57½, from yard and delivered; 200 tale bbls. do. at $1 52½@$1 55, the latter rate delivered; 450 bbls. strained do. at $1 57½@$1 60; 1,250 bbls. No. 2 at $1 65@$2, ₩ 310 lbs.; 1,250 bbls. No. 1 at $2 37½@$3 25; and 110 bbls. Fine at $5 50@$6 ₩ 280 lbs. Messrs. Luca & Turner remark, respecting the course of the market for Resin, that "all descriptions except extreme pale qualities, which are almost out of the market, are declining in price; this is partly in consequence of the comparatively high rates of freights current to most European ports, but is chiefly owing to the enormous supply crowding the several naval store yards—said to be but little, if any, less than 100,000 bbls." Estimated stock of Common Resin here, 9,000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	66,769	79,526
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	132,868	61,635
Resin	643,534	515,602
Tar	42,502	18,420

OILS—Crude Sperm has been moderately dealt in at $1 36@$1 38 ₩ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly at $15 06½@$15 12½ for Mess; $10 62½ for Western Prime, and $10 50 for City Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 1,300 bbls. No important movements have occurred in Cut Meats or in Bacon. Lard has been in good request, and sales have been reported of 2,400 tcs. and bbls. at 10½c.@11c., here, and 10½c. for future delivery; also, 100 kegs, here, at private bargain. Beef has been more inquired for at steady rates. Sales have been made of 500 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 27¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₩ lb.; 250 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; and 450 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d. For London, 50 tierces Rice, at 27s. 6d.; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 6s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton, at 9-16c. ₩ lb.; 600 bbls Resin, at 2s.; 200 bbls do., at 2s. 6d.; and 120 tons Measurement Goods, at 20s. For Antwerp, 150 bbls. Ashes, at 20s.; and 150 bags Seed, on private terms.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

The market for Beef Cattle is exceedingly dull, and the offerings having increased, prices fell off full 12½c. ₩ 100 lbs. The Sheep market is also dull, no less than 3,000 head having been left over unsold. For Hogs the demand is limited, and prices are declining. Yesterday about 2,000 head of cattle were sold.

The following were the current rates at which they sold:

Choice quality, ₩ 100 lbs	$8 75	@	$9 00
Prime quality, ₩ 100 lbs	8 25	@	8 50
Fair quality, ₩ 100 lbs	7 25	@	7 75
Ordinary quality, ₩ 100 lbs	6 50	@	7 00
Common quality, ₩ 100 lbs	4 50	@	6 00
Inferior quality, ₩ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 00

Some extra brought $9 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COWS—There is no change in the market; 25 head sold at prices ranging from $25@$50 ₩ head.

SHEEP—The market is dull; 3,000 head sold at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb.

HOGS—3,037 head sold at from $5 75@$7 ₩ 100 lbs. net, and 1,777 head were sold at $6@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near the park; also, on 28th-st.; also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 23d-st.; also, on 20th-st.; also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished in suites or single, in a private family, at No. 67½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, within two minutes walk of Wall or South ferries, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 20 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and delightful rooms by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 24 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM WITH SMALL one attached to let, at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bedrooms, with bathroom attached; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated in a private family, with good board and a neatly-furnished hall room on the second floor; location good, and convenient to either South or Wall-st. ferries—three to five minutes' walk. References given and required. Apply at No. 62 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 66 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 70 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE rooms, on second floor, with closets attached, and several smaller rooms with grates, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 29 Essex-st., a few minutes walk from the Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SIX persons, on Brooklyn Heights, within walking distance of Plymouth Church. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, have a fine well-furnished room, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to dispose of to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, B. B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

A GOOD PAYING BOARDING HOUSE, in fine location, filled with first-class boarders; furniture entirely new, cost $1,500 last May. Will sell furniture and lease for $1,000. Terms half cash and half six months' note. Party going to the West Indies. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen, on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements. Gas and bath in the house. Location beautiful, within a few doors of Broadway and the New-York and St. Julien Hotels. For particulars call at No. 9 Washington-place. Breakfast and tea if required.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT PARlor and bedroom on the second floor, and a large room on the third floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Apply at No. 234 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., near Washington-square.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A strictly genteel private family, where there are no other boarders, a good sized room, which the gentleman will furnish himself, between 14th and 23d sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Meals to be served if required. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—BY a single gentleman (a lawyer) in some private family, where the advantages of a pleasant home could be had. Location desired in 5th-av., between 10th and 36th sts., or in some street adjacent to the 5th-av. Address DELTA, Box No. 127 Times Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

NO. 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—TO LET—With board, desirable apartments in a select house. A family wishing a private table can be accommodated. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting on second floor, with board, can be had in a New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—ONE OF THE FIRST professors in the City will instruct two pupils in singing, guitar, and piano-forte, and supply a piano-forte and guitar for their use, for board. Address J. L., Box No. 20[illegible] Times office.

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DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Are now offering, MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES, A full assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES: Rich Point Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Sets in Honiton Point and Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Capes, Flouncings, &c. Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, NOV. 7, PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS. Also a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES, and elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c. And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S. In every variety, including J. Crossly & Son's Tapestrys, Velvets and Medallions, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS, Hemp and low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c. Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS. Fancy and Plain Beavers and Woolens of every kind; Velvets, Canvas, Trimmings, &c., &c. RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Would invite notice to their large stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c. Also, GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY, BELOW USUAL PRICES. And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Request special attention to their present large stock of ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS and Robes; also, to a full assortment of BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS, Newest Styles, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store A LARGE AND RICH STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS, containing every article necessary for persons wearing mourning. To which will be added, upon the arrival of each steamer, THE NEWEST and CHOICEST GOODS to be found in the EUROPEAN MARKET. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING, AT GREAT BARGAINS, Their Extensive Stock of FAMILY OR HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, Consisting in part of LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS and TOILET COVERS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c. ALSO, FRENCH ORGANDIES, TARLETANS and SWISS MUSLINS—FOR EVENING DRESSES. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

300 FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES, AT $50; ORIGINAL PRICE, $85; Other robes proportionably low. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NOVEMBER, 1859. GREAT SALE OF PRINTS, AT NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y. DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale. THE WAMSUTTAS. These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of KNICKERBOCKERS AND ROCKY GLENNS. The Rocky Glenns are in now, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 57 Walker-st., West side Broadway. Having just opened ten (10) cases New Goods, received per steamer *Persia*, are now exhibiting a superb selection of novelties and standard fabrics adapted for gentlemen's OVER, FROCK and DRESS COATS, in the most desirable Shades and Mixtures. Also, a variety of New Styles for Traveling and Street Suits, together with an extensive assortment of Trowserings and Vestings, in the latest designs, purchased through Messrs. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, London, England, From whom we are constantly receiving the choicest selections procurable in London and Paris.

DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES. D. CLARKE, No. 343 Broadway, and No. 75 Bleecker-st., Invites the special attention of ladies to new and elegant designs in DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES, to be opened this morning. Also, BREAKFAST CAPS, ILLUSION CAPS, MORNING CAPS, THREAD-LACE CAPS, REAL BRUSSELS NET SLEEVES, POMPADOUR CHEMISETTES, GLOVE-TOPS, MEDALLION SETS, &c., &c. PLEASE EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.

A NEW STYLE OF MEDALLION, INSERTION, And VALENCIENNES SETS and COLLARS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match, very pretty. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NEW LACES. POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS. Entirely new, both in shape and design. Also, MEDALLION and INSERTION CAPS, all very rich. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT REDUCED PRICES. JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. G. & CO. have just opened NEW SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and VELOUR OTTOMANS, which will be sold much under regular prices. No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, OF RECENT IMPORTATION. Black Thread Shawls, Insertion Setts, Black Thread Veils, Medallion Setts, Point a'Guille Setts, Embroidered Hank'fs, Point a'Guille Capes and Embroidered Skirts, are offered at 20 per cent. less than last season's prices, by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD VAILS, FROM $3 TO $10. Also, COIFFURES, BARBES, CROWNS, COLLARS, and LACES. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 343 Broadway. N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS—FROM THE STEAMER NEW WORLD—Consisting of prints, bleached and unbleached muslins, de laines, Canton flannel, bed-tick, &c.; also, broadcloths, blankets, merinos, Coburg-cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, [illegible] LINEN WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 395 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., Will display on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, A fresh importation of all the latest PARISIAN SHAPES OF CLOAKS. Also, just received, a very fine lot of CAMEL'S-HAIR and BROCHE LONG SHAWLS. Also, some VERY FINE STRIPED LONG SHAWLS, with a full assortment of MIDDLESEX and SCOTCH LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, MUCH BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES. DRESS SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, MERINO PLAIDS, POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, LUSTRES, DE LAINES and other DRESS GOODS. Also, SHAWLS and CLOAKS. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION. CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CLOAKING AND DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING LINEN AND QUILTS, EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES. FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 261 Broadway, are now offering their entire stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laines, Damasks, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Cornices, Curtain Trimmings, &c., at Retail, at Wholesale prices. Window Shades, Curtains, &c., made up to order. FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 261 Broadway.

RUCHES AND PARIS FLOWERS AT MACY'S. RICH VELVET BONNET RIBBONS AT MACY'S. CHOICE STYLES CROCHET FRINGES AT MACY'S. CHOICE STYLES DRESS TRIMMINGS AT MACY'S. RICH BONNET RIBBONS AT MACY'S. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.

LADIES' FURS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway. THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY. HUDSON BAY SABLE, RUSSIAN SABLE, MINK, MARTEN, and ROYAL ERMINE, IN MANTELETS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS. Choice stock of CHILDREN'S FURS. GENTS' FUR GLOVES, GENTS' FUR COLLARS, SLEIGH ROBES, all of the most desirable styles, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway. Under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THESE ARE THE REDUCED PRICES. RICH DOUBLE-SKIRT ROBES, Reduced from $45 to $30. RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES, Reduced from $35 to $25. RICH THREE-FLOUNCED ROBES, Reduced from $25 to $14 50. RICH FRENCH MERINOS, Reduced from $1 25 to 5s. 6d. per yard. RICH ALL WOOL PARIS DELAINES, Reduced from 6s. to 3s. 6d. per yard. RICH MUSLIN DELAINES, Reduced from 3s. 6d. to 1s. per yard. "NEW-YORK MILL" PRINTS, Equal to English Prints, Only 8½c. per yard. CANNOT REDUCE ANY LOWER, but might possibly give them away. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

409. AT HENRY EDGERTON'S NEW CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, 409. No. 409 Canal-st. Fine BEAVER CLOAKS, Of Castor Beaver Cloths, Of Tricot Beaver Cloths, Of Belt Beaver Cloths, In Black and Fancy Colors, From $5 to $18. ALSO A superior article of the above From $8 to $15. All Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. HENRY EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.

NEW CARPETS At REDUCED PRICES. Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices. Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard. Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard. Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 87½c. to $1 per yard. Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard. Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 12 per yard. Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 80c. to [illegible] per yard. Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard. Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c. Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. S. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard, Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. CARPETS. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, Importers and Wholesale Dealers IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c., No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES. One profit can be saved, and Selection made from the Largest Stock Ever offered at Retail in the City. Every grade of Goods Can be had. Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BROCATEL, SATIN, SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS, LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c. By the yard, with every style of Trimmings, OR MADE UP AFTER THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS, In the best manner, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPROVED SKIRTS. Awarded the first premium and prize medal. Best watch-spring steel, elegant in form, cannot get out of order, and at lowest prices. No. 375 Broadway; Lafarge House, No. 673 Broadway; No. 258 Bowery; No. 119 6th-av.; No. 350 Canal-st.; No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies please notice that Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize-Medal Skirts are certainly better than the best, cheaper than the cheapest, cannot get out of order, and combine elegance, cheapness and great durability.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS—VERY HEAVY, at $3 per pair. Sold much below the market prices to pay advances. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

WHITE-GOODS BUYER WANTED IN A LARGE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE.—An experienced, energetic man can obtain a good situation by addressing A. B. & CO., box No. 117 Times Office.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS, LADIES' FURS, At WHITE'S, HUDSON BAY SABLES, STONE MARTEN, MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL, RIVER MINK, Mantillas, Half Capes, Pelerines, Muffs and Cuffs. First-class and warranted. By WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 23 Maiden-lane, Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c. Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. E. GOOS, Practical Furrier, No. 44 Broadway, up stairs. Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

THE GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN fur trappers have located their depot at No. 9 Bowery. Not being under Broadway expenses, they can sell furs far below any other house. No goods wholesaled. No refuse stock to offer at retail. No. 9 Bowery. DRAKE, Manager.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39 Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c. 39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 602 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAMS' CELEBRATED FURS, NO. [illegible] FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—French Mink Cape, Muff and Cuffs, only $[illegible] a set, a very superior article. Fitch, Sable, Mink, Coney, &c., all of our own manufacture.

INSTRUCTION.

EMILY [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE COURSE" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured. An omnibus will be provided for pupils [illegible] a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. [illegible] Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

[illegible]. The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21. For admission or Circulars containing full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East [illegible]-st., between 3d and 4th avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of their science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS. Preparatory instruction in all the requisite English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Engineering: Surveying and Leveling, &c., Practice in the fields with the instruments. 2. Architecture. 3. Mechanics. 4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic. 2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative. 3. Applied Chemistry—Technology—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. Mining and Smelting Sciences—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy, &c. 4. Physical Geography—In its intimate industrial development. The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work. A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests in connected with the Institute. The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 12th-st., reopens Sept. [illegible]. Circulars at [illegible], No. 683 Broadway, at No. 1[illegible] 2d-av., at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. Term begins Nov. 11. $[illegible] per year. E. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood's Book-store, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school, No. [illegible] Broadway, being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and under care in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $[illegible].

MR. SALLIORD, ARRIVED BY THE Vanderbilt, Pupil of Zimmerman, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives lessons of singing, piano, melodeon and composition. The Misses SALLIORD give piano, singing, drawing and French lessons. Address them at their residence, No. [illegible] [illegible]-av. Reduced prices.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of T. [illegible] Rose, No. 38 Cedar-st., and of [illegible], No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 590 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN THE FIRST principles of a good English education by a lady and successful teacher, at his rooms in Brooklyn. Number limited to ten. Hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms $1 to $2 per week. Also a class from 4 till 7 P. M. Address EDGAR, Box No. 309 Brooklyn Post-office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to [illegible]. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of J. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 28 Nassau-st., or of L. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT AND EXperienced, desires one or two additional pupils to instruct in music; or would give two or three hours, as visiting governess, to teach English, French and Music in New-York or Brooklyn. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,296 New-York Post-office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—BANjo taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO teach arithmetic, algebra and geometry two hours a day in a female seminary in this State; compensation small, with board; a lady to teach music, English branches, French and drawing, as governess in a very pleasant locality in Texas, and duties light; a lady to teach and speak French, as governess in Toronto. Other teachers wanted. Several valuable schools and seminaries for sale near New-York on favorable terms. Pupils wanted for private classes and for schools and seminaries. Apply to or address the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST.," No. 338 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY—SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has for many years successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music, and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability can be obtained by calling at or addressing the Book-store of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation in a school or family, to instruct children in the usual English branches, with the rudiments of music and drawing; she would be willing to take the charge of their wardrobe, or assist in the supervision of the house, or make herself useful in any capacity. References exchanged. Address, stating salary, L., Box No. 1,7[illegible] Post Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO speaks French fluently and is competent to instruct in Latin, the highest mathematics, usual English branches, drawing and painting, desires a situation. References given. Address, with salary offered, Miss M. H. S. LANE, Augusta, Maine.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. C. & J. RUSSELL, No. 17 Hanover-st., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO SAVINGS-BANK books of the Bowery Savings Bank, No. 13,[illegible] and No. 70,456; also, one savings bank book of the Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank, No. 14,[illegible]. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at said banks. ALEX. H. NONES, 303 Broadway.

LOST—YESTERDAY, IN A 4TH-AV. OMNIBUS, between Bleecker and 25th-sts., $10 or $20 in small bills. Whoever will return the same to No. 136 East 13th-st., or No. 62 Walker-st., shall be amply rewarded.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 15, IN going from 21st-st. and 3d-av. to the 4th-av. in stage to Houston-st., a small GOLD WATCH, No. 2,[illegible], with the initials R. T. on the case. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 344 2d-av.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

POPE'S COMPOSITION FIRE KINDLER. KINDLES SIX FIRES, FOR ONE cent. 25 cents per box. To be had at all the groceries. Size of box 7x6 inches.

THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION acknowledges the receipt of $4,000, a donation from William Marsh, Esq., of Vermont. LEWIS TAPPAN, Treasurer, No. 48 Beekman-st.

KETCHUM'S PATENT FIVE-MINUTE TEA-KETTLE is now selling at every house-furnishing store in New-York and Brooklyn. Reader, buy one, it will save you [illegible] [illegible] as the others, [illegible] four hundred [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1[illegible], 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at [illegible] cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly) [illegible] Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—[illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—[illegible]—Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—Wife for an Hour.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's [illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Lady of Lyons—Evening—The People's Lawyer—Conjugal Lesson.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesdernier's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. [illegible] Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From late Chinese journals, received by the *Hungarian*, we derive most interesting particulars of Mr. WARD's visit to Peking, and of the ratification of the American Treaty. That ratification, as already known, was performed at Pei-tang, a village on the Gulf of Pecheelee. It seems, from the accounts furnished, that the Emperor was very cordially disposed toward the American Minister, but refused to see him unless he consented to perform an act of obeisance utterly incompatible with his own dignity or that of the Government and people he was commissioned to represent. An interview was thus made impossible, and the treaties were exchanged at a distance from the Capital, without any peculiar formalities. London journals, and notably the *Times*, affect to believe that, in their treatment of Mr. WARD, the Chinese meant to humiliate him, and inferences are drawn therefrom, in favor of the wiser policy of force resorted to by England and France. But this view is not warranted by the facts of the case; nor does it appear that the British Minister could not even now, after the successful example of his American *confrère*, effect a peaceable and satisfactory adjustment of all outstanding difficulties with the Celestial Government.

Nothing official, if we may trust our special dispatch from Washington, has been received from Minister WARD since his departure from Peking. Mr. PRESTON is on his way home from Madrid. He returns to attend to the execution of the will of the late ROBERT WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky. No successor to Minister MASON will be named until the chances for Mr. SLIDELL's reelection to the Senate are ascertained. The first official information of the Brownsville affair reached Government yesterday. The Cabinet are considering the propriety of taking temporary possession of the northern States of Mexico, and it is understood that it will be recommended by the President in his Message.

Intelligence to Nov. 5 has been received from the City of Mexico. MARQUEZ was daily expected there; and, as his popularity with the reactionary party was *momentarily in the ascendant*, it was supposed he would be declared Dictator. The *seizure of the Tepic conducta he avows, but ascribes it to patriotic motives.*

Further details of news by the Overland Mail to Oct. 24, are telegraphed from St. Louis. Gov. WELLER, it was understood, was to make his appointment of a United States Senator, in the place of the late Mr. BRODERICK, in time for the steamer of Nov. 5. A destructive fire had laid waste a large portion of the town of Yreka. From the Sandwich Islands we hear of the dullness of trade, the failure of the coffee, and the moderate success of the sugar crop. The passengers and crew of the clipper-ship *Mastiff*, whose disaster has already been reported, were carried to Honolulu by the British ship *Achilles*. Among the passengers was Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, of Boston. There were also on board 175 Chinamen, one of whom was the only person lost. Nothing but the lives of the party was saved. The cargo and the personal effects of the captain, crew and passengers were utterly destroyed with the vessel.

Our Utah Correspondent furnishes late and interesting accounts from Salt Lake City. In regard to the Camp Floyd mule sale, he denies that the transaction was at all the dictate of expediency or of necessity. The mules were *not* in a dying condition, but in the highest health; and the cost of *forage was less than during the previous year.* Seven assassinations had occurred in the streets of the City since last July; the assassin in every case but one being a Mormon. In the exceptional case, the offender, being a Gentile, has been sentenced to death.

No intelligence having been received of the missing steamer North Star, we give elsewhere the official list of her passengers, as published at the time of her departure, and also the names of her officers and crew, as they are enrolled on the crew list at the Custom House. By these it appears that there were over seven hundred persons on board, of whom a large number were ladies and children. The sailors, marines, and United States officers, on their way to join the United States frigate *Saranac*, on the Pacific station, numbered one hundred and sixty-four. The cargo of the steamer consisted of some 346 packages of Express freight, valued at $52,235. The owners profess to entertain no fears for the safety of the steamer, supposing she may have put into some port of the West Indies, where she will be heard from in a few days. There is, nevertheless, great public anxiety on her account.

The State Election returns in our table this morning, including all the official majorities received by telegraph to the hour of *going to press*, place Mr. FLOYD JONES 563 votes ahead of Mr. LEAVENWORTH *for Secretary of State. The probability is* that he is elected.

The Mozart Hall Convention met last evening and nominated FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, unanimously, and *for Alms-House Governor, JAMES* LYNCH. No disturbance of any kind occurred to mar the proceedings.

In the suit against Judge WATROUS, of Texas, another application was made yesterday before Justice DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, to take the testimony of STILLMAN, *but was denied. Justice* INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, has denied the application for an injunction to *restrain the award* of the gate-house contract, on the ground of insufficiency in the papers submitted. In the old Police case, on trial at the Circuit, Justice MULLEN directed the jury to find, on the evidence before them, that the plaintiff was a policeman *de facto*, but not *de jure*; and thus the case was disposed of *for the present.*

The Board of Supervisors referred a communication from the Police Commissioners, asking for an appropriation of $10,000 to carry out a contract made with Mr. C. ROBINSON, by the terms of which the latter is to furnish thirty new police telegraph instruments to be used in the various Station-houses. It then filled a number of vacancies in the Board of Registration, occasioned by the redistricting of certain Wards, and directed that several bills against the County, of small amount, be paid. The body sat as a Board of County Canvassers. A resolution in favor of authorizing the County Clerk to distribute the poll-lists to the Registrars in the several election districts forthwith, was lost after considerable debate. The returns from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards were canvassed, and the Board adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day. At the meeting of the Board of Governors, the report of the Committee on Supplies and Finance was adopted. It recommended the appropriation for the current year of $639,150 for the support of the institutions under its charge, being nearly $26,000 less than the sum required last year. The work of erecting a new wing to the Insane Asylum is to proceed at once. Seven thousand five hundred and twenty-six inmates remained in the institutions on the 12th inst.

A singular phenomenon was witnessed yesterday morning, in this City, between the hours of 9 and 10, by thousands of persons. An immense meteor, taking a southeast course, traversed the City and appeared to drop into the North River. The sun was shining brightly at the time, but the meteor was nevertheless distinctly visible, dazzling the eye with a luminous whiteness as of distant snow on which the solar rays are reflected. Such phenomena on a smaller scale are not uncommon at this period of the year, but the meteor observed yesterday was of an unusually rare size, and if beheld in the darkness of night would probably have been one of the most splendid on record.

The Stock Market yesterday was again dull for speculation in most of the Share list. Panama was the prominent exception, the price rising to 126 ❘❘ cent. The State Stocks were rather dull. The prominent Railway Bonds in fair demand. Money easy on demand loan and for choice mercantile paper, double names, while fair single signatures are in less favor. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed 110 at 60 days, and 110½ at sight on London.

Cotton was purchased to the extent of 1,800 bales, including 1,600 bales *in transitu*. Prices were sustained. The movements in Breadstuffs were restricted. Flour and Wheat favored buyers, decidedly. Rye and Barley were quoted firmer. Provisions, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Hay, Calcutta Linseed and Whisky were in fair demand. Fish, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils and Tobacco were quiet. The freight engagements were moderate.

Our Chinese Mission.

We publish, to-day, the first full and explicit account which has yet been received in this country of the reception of our Minister to China at Peking, and of the final exchange of ratifications between himself and the Imperial Chinese Commissioners, at Pei-tang, on the 16th of July last. It will, we think, be difficult for any impartial person to read this story, as it stands in our columns, without a sentiment of indignation at the deliberate misrepresentations of Mr. WARD's experience at the Chinese capital, which our amiable kinsmen of the English Press have been at such pains to fabricate for the purpose of convincing the world that the American Envoy had eaten a great deal of superfluous dirt in Peking; and possibly, too, in the hope of vexing our sensitive and susceptible national pride into an outburst of practical sympathy with the domineering and intolerant policy countenanced by the present English Minister in China, and by a large portion of the British public. For nothing can be more plain than that the Chinese Government did everything which could reasonably have been expected from it to facilitate Mr. WARD's journey to the capital, and to conciliate, if possible, the ancient etiquette of China with the exigencies of Western self-respect, and the proprieties of diplomatic intercourse between civilized nations. That Mr. WARD was carried to Peking in a vehicle singularly like a box, and probably not very well adapted to promote his personal comfort in a three days' journey over country roads as rough as those of England a century ago, or the North Carolina corduroys of to-day, does certainly appear. But it is equally certain that the Chinese regard vehicles of this sort as eminently becoming for the transport of distinguished persons; Sir GEORGE STANTON mentioning it as an incident of Lord MACARTNEY's mission that a splendid English barouche, presented to the Emperor, was received with polite indications of disgust, because its construction not only exposed the occupant to public view, but also elevated the driver above his head. And Mr. WARD must accordingly have reconciled himself to his jolting carriage as the Irishman put up with his trip in a bottomless sedan-chair, by reflecting "on the honor of the thing." But we are really quite at a loss to see what there was either in the box or out of it, in Mr. WARD's journey, in his sojourn at the capital, or in his subsequent return to Pei-tang for the exchange of ratifications, to justify the notion of the Chinese correspondent of the London *Times* that the "*whole affair was humiliating* and in non-accordance with the dignity of a great nation."

Mr. WARD went to China to perfect a treaty which had been pronounced satisfactory in the main by the people and the Government of the United States. He went there with no instructions to force his way into the presence of the Chinese Emperor, or insist upon breaking down any of the institutions, forms or ceremonies of Chinese society, the United States perceiving no particular reason for vindicating their own national importance by humiliating the pride and wounding the prejudices of another and a less civilized people. All that we expected of the Chinese for our Minister was such respectful treatment in degree as we should ourselves desire to extend to a Chinese Envoy in America, were such a functionary ever to visit this remote, and, to the Chinese Imperial apprehension, thoroughly insignificant country. A difference in the kind of this respectful treatment we naturally looked for from a people so radically unlike our own as the people of China. We took, in short, very much the same view of the international proprieties of intercourse with China which seems to have prevailed among the better class of Englishmen, when GEORGE III., of blessed memory, commissioned the Earl of MACARTNEY to bear his respects to his august brother CHIEN-LUNG, the Great Emperor. The narrative of Lord MACARTNEY's embassy, as described by his accomplished Secretary, Sir GEORGE STANTON, presents, indeed, a very striking contrast with the theory and practice of modern Anglo-Chinese diplomacy as illustrated in the career of Hon. FREDERIC BRUCE, from the time of his contemptuous interviews with the Chinese Vizier at Shanghai to the ignominious moment of the defeat of the English forces at the mouth of the Pei-ho. The traditions of Lord MACARTNEY's grave, courteous, dignified and successful policy, have departed from the councils of Britain to find a congenial home in those of the American Republic. Like Lord MACARTNEY, Mr. WARD accepted the professions of good-will made to him by the Chinese authorities with frank and high-bred equanimity. He saw no reason in the superior civilization and honesty of his own country for insulting the most venerable officials of another State. Invited to visit Peking by a particular road, and with an escort provided for him by the Imperial Government, Mr. WARD, like Lord MACARTNEY, saw nothing degrading in following the line of travel pointed out to him by his hosts; and with his little company of twenty gentlemen he found himself not less considerately treated, nor attended with fewer marks of honor towards himself and his country, than the English Earl had been with his privates of the Guard in their [illegible] robes and scarlet coats, his six pieces of brass artillery, and his magnificent train of pomp equipages. Arrived at the capital, Mr. WARD, like Lord MACARTNEY, was urged by the highest officers of the Court to accept an audience of the Emperor on conditions which to the Chinese mind must have appeared the extreme of liberal consideration for the crotchets of a foreign race in matters of etiquette. And we think it must be admitted that, in the discussion of the points thus raised, the Chinese of to-day have the advantage of Mr. WARD as their fathers had of his British predecessor. The Chinese began by conceding the substantial issue of equality. They admitted that Mr. BUCHANAN was a *Klum-Chu*, which they meant for a compliment, however oddly it may sound to Western ears, and that Mr. WARD was to be treated as the vicar of a *Klum-Chu* ought to be. They were, therefore, prepared to dispense entirely with the ceremony of prostration, and merely asked Mr. WARD to kneel once to the Emperor, promising that if ever a Mandarin Envoy should visit Washington he would do as much for Mr. BUCHANAN, and even "burn incense before him if required." Nothing could have been more fair than this proposition, and the subtle distinction which Mr. WARD, like Lord MACARTNEY, attempts to establish between "kneeling" once as a sign of respect, and "bowing nine times" for the same purpose, strikes us as rather metaphysical than practical. However, it was maintained, and as Mr. WARD, unlike Lord MACARTNEY, apparently does not travel with a portrait of his chief, he could not finally compromise like the Earl by Ko-towing to the Emperor, while a high Mandarin Ko-towed to the portrait of King GEORGE. Nevertheless he obtained, like Lord MACARTNEY, all the honorable objects of his mission, parted on the best of terms with his Chinese hosts, and has left behind him, we venture to say, an influence more favorable to future American relations with China than can ever be won by all the domineering demands of envoys like Mr. BRUCE, and all the cannon balls of commanders like Admiral HOPE.

The California Steam Lines.

The fate of the *North Star* steamer, of VANDERBILT's California line, is still in painful suspense. The concern and excitement in the public mind from the possibility, not to say probability, that she encountered some very serious accident on her outward voyage, is of course deepened by the great number of human lives with which she was freighted. The bare suggestion of a total loss is too horrible to contemplate. Hence the rumored steady confidence of her hitherto fortunate and prosperous owner that the ship has only been disabled, and made for and taken shelter off some of the West India Islands, was yesterday shared, to a very considerable extent, by the public generally, including the underwriters and ship-owners down town. At the same time, the return of the *Daniel Webster*, without the slightest tidings of her missing consort, has redoubled the anxiety previously felt on the subject.

Of the number of lives on board when the *North Star* left this port, Oct. 20, including the crew and ordinary passengers for California, and the United States officers and marines on their way to join the *Saranac*, steam frigate, we hope, without feeling certain, that our record is complete. The total of this is *seven hundred and two*,—while the round estimate, before this publication of names and numbers, was generally placed from two to three hundred higher. The very cheap competing terms at which the line accepted all applicants for second cabin and steerage passages to the latest moment before the sailing of the ship, there is reason to apprehend may have increased the number fifty or a hundred persons beyond the first formal reports to the Press and the Custom-house. These reports give:

Of First Cabin passengers	212
Of Second Cabin passengers	100
Of Steerage passengers	150
Of United States Officers and Engineers	22
Of United States Marines and Sailors	142
Total, exclusive of crew	626
Officers and crew of the ship	76
Grand total	702

Of the names we have no present record, except of the twenty-two United States officers and two hundred and twelve first-class passengers. The total number as given above is unquestionably in excess of the number authorized to be carried by a vessel of the tonnage of this ship by the United States Emigrant Passenger law. Why this humane and salutary act was violated in this instance, and why it is so often and so recklessly disregarded in the California trade, (as it could not be defied with impunity in the emigrant trade from Europe,) it might be useful, as it certainly would be curious, to inquire. In the present instance it might perhaps be replied by the owner of the line that the excess of one hundred and sixty-four United States officers, marines, and sailors, is one for which he is not amenable to the law or the public; for the *North Star* being a Federal Mail steamer, she was bound to carry the Federal forces to the point to which they were ordered as best she could, and that, but for these, the other two hundred and ninety-eight passengers would have been within the legal limit, and might have been rendered at least moderately comfortable—for the amount of money they paid! We are content to leave the public to their own inferences on this particular point, while we cannot suffer the occasion to pass without directing attention to the general abuse of the common law of humanity, and the act of Congress which has obtained more or less, with all the steam lines in the California passenger trade, for the last ten years. Our own convictions on the subject of the grasping avarice and reckless inhumanity which dictate the overcrowding of these ships, were made up in the early stage of the California trade, seven or eight years ago. Certain jury trials for civil damages against LAW and VANDERBILT, before the Emigrant Passenger Act was placed upon the statute book, satisfied us that the whole business, as then and still carried on, in its chief aim to suddenly enrich great steamship proprietors, was only one remove from the cruelties of the African Slave transports. And it is due to truth—and, perhaps, to the men then engaged in it, since it is proved that they were, to say the least, no worse than their successors—to add that the present competition, at low prices, between the rival lines to Aspinwall and San Francisco, has in no sense mitigated the evil. If their proprietors are not at this moment, as we fear they have been for some months, calculating the chances of maintaining a competition which would otherwise prove immediately ruinous, by making up in overcrowded numbers the loss by low fares, without regard to the comfortable capacity of their ships, their authorized or admitted reports of the passengers carried since the 1st of October mean less than the nature of the operation would seem to imply.

Our Present President.

If it were not irreverent to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN can have anything to learn, and idle to imagine that he could learn it if he had, we should endeavor to point out to the Presidential mind that the words prompt and peremptory are hardly synonymous. In dealing with CORTINAS and the Brownsville foray our illustrious Chief Magistrate is likely, we fear, to confound them. His confidential organ has, at least, given him the praise of promptitude for his action in this matter for no better reason, as yet appears, than because, after waiting for six weeks to find out what he ought to do, he has at last done in the most sudden and furious way the very worst thing possible in the premises. CORTINAS, as we have already explained, is simply an infuriated borderer, making a raid partly of revenge, partly of booty, upon the people of the Texan frontier. Had the President taken half as much pains to protect this part of the Republic as he did to rescue Gov. WISE and his Virginians from annihilation by JOHN BROWN's band, CORTINAS might have been suppressed as easily as the conqueror of Harper's Ferry. But there were no available troops in the neighborhood, and CORTINAS had it all his own way so long that he became emboldened to grander enterprises than he had at first apparently meditated, and is now a serious terror to the whole country of the Rio Grande. Something decisive must, of course, be done, and what does the President do? Instead of stamping out at once this local fire, he sends his troops off to Brownsville with orders to spread it as widely as possible, and to convert it into a national conflagration. Mexico, whose soldiers have been the only defence of our citizens, and who has loyally done her duty, and more than her duty, in aiding our distressed fellow-citizens, is to be deliberately insulted by an order given our troops to pursue CORTINAS and his brigands, "if necessary, to the Gulf of California." Mexican territory is to be violated; our influence in Mexico gravely compromised, and our national honor tarnished by a piece of bravado which is only not utterly inane, if it has been prompted by a positive desire to bring on an unnecessary and wicked war with this distracted Republic at our doors.

Beyond this brilliant effort of statesmanship Mr. BUCHANAN can hardly go; and the utmost that his fondest admirers can hope for him, is that he may succeed in balancing his "prompt" foray against Mexico by a "prompt" retreat from San Juan. To enforce an outrageous wrong upon a helpless Republic at the very moment of surrendering a positive right to a powerful monarchy, will be a tour of Presidential legerdemain altogether worthy of Mr. BUCHANAN's ambition, and admirably becoming to him in these declining days of his Administrative authority.

Nominating Conventions.

The City Democracy seems to be possessed by seven devils, who tear and rend that respectable body without the slightest intermission. All portions of its frame are equally afflicted. Whether it meets in Tammany or Mozart Hall, the result is the same. The rejoicings of Tammany, a few nights ago, were rudely interrupted by a pugilistic encounter between the inspired minstrel of that time-honored establishment and an equally inspired or inspirited and very disrespectful fireman. On Monday night the followers of FERNANDO WOOD met to hold high converse in Mozart Hall, and were also invaded by their demoniac familiar. An ex-Judge and an ex-prize-fighter were competitors for the chair, and the ex-prize-fighter having, by superior activity and agility obtained possession of the wooden seat, claimed as a legitimate consequence thereof the ideal honor of which that article is the symbol. He enforced his pretensions by an offer to defend his position in a stand-up fight with his rival. Two meetings were thereupon convened in opposite *corners of "the hall," and the destinies of the* City of New-York remained for some minutes *trembling in the balance.* The decision was happily postponed by an adjournment of one of these camps, as their chairman, on reflection, *found himself not "in condition" to oust* his rival. If the various factions will take our advice, they will in future put the persons they *intend to have preside at their meetings into* training before hand, under the care of some trustworthy pugilist, and bring them to the *room ready for action. Or, perhaps, Mr. HEENAN* and Mr. MORRISSEY might be induced to go into business as regular caucus Presidents at a handsome salary per night. They would, at least, be likely to keep order in the assemblage. The thing should be settled at once, for our election is near at hand, and we wait to learn from meetings such as these what man of all our citizens is the most "fit and desertless" person to be our future Mayor. The system of "Nominating Conventions," as at present carried out in this City, is a most impressive and beautiful feature of our Republican institutions.

Amusements.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The production of a new Opera is a matter of such labor, and is attended with so much expense and uncertainty, that a manager may well be excused for doing as little in that line of business as possible. Fortunately the public craves novelty, *or we might* reasonably conclude that never another new work would *be given. Yet they who crave are anything but* liberal in the indulgence of their appetite. It is notorious that both here and in Europe all new operas are for the first few months comparative failures. The people who cry out the loudest for novelty are the first to express their disgust with that which is new, and the manager who has spent his all in a praiseworthy effort to keep pace with the demand of the times finds himself deserted by the very men on *whom he had most confidently relied. VERDI, who is* the most popular of composers, is also the most *unfortunate in this respect; "Rigoletto," "La Traviata,"* and "Il Trovatore," were all comparative failures on their first production, although now the most popular operas in every *repertoire*. The "Sicilian Vespers" must, we fear, be added to this list. Brought out in the most superb style in everything that respects *mise en scene* and costumes, it yet hangs fire. The critics are unanimous in saying that it contains some of VERDI's best pieces, although, as a whole, the work is unequal. Critics have said this of every work that ever was written. The public applaud the principal *morceaux* with evident satisfaction, and two or three of the airs have already been added to the *repertoire of our best whistlers.* Notwithstanding these auspicious circumstances, the opera still hangs fire. In a year *from now it will be twice as popular.*

Messrs. ULLMAN and STRAKOSCH have resolved to *withdraw the work, and to-night it will be played for* the last time but one. It is a pity that this determination is justified, because the artists have now fairly conquered their parts, and sing with ease to themselves and comfort to the audience. The orchestra and chorus, too, are superb. In fact, we have performances that are worthy of any operatic establishment. It is not encouraging for art when the public shows this palpable indifference to novelty. There will, we hope, be a good attendance to-night.

PAGE'S VENUS.

This remarkable picture, which has excited so much comment, will be exhibited to-day for the last time. Its career in this City has been brilliant beyond expectation. Six thousand dollars, we are informed, have been derived from its exhibition.

A girl, 2½ years old, was lately stolen from her parents in Will County, Ill. Two men, supposed to be the kidnappers, have been traced to Chicago, but have not yet been arrested. The affair created much excitement in the vicinity of its occurrence.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DINNER OF A MEDICAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men commemorated its Seventeenth Anniversary, last evening, by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. About 100 persons, mostly members of the Association, sat down to the tables. Among the prominent physicians of the City present were Drs. FRANCIS, STEVENS, RITCH, [illegible], JAMES R. WOOD, HORACE GREEN. Dr. ISAAC WOOD, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, with Dr. WESTON, a clergyman, on his right, and WM. M. EVARTS on his left. After the removal of the cloth, Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Rev. Dr. WESTON, W. M. EVARTS, Esq., and Drs. MAY and JAMES R. WOOD, made brief addresses. A printed statement of the Secretary represents the affairs of the Society as in a prosperous condition. The funds on hand amount to nearly $30,000, most of which are invested in bond and mortgage, netting 7 per cent. per annum. The receipts of the past year, including interest on the invested fund, have been $2,096 23, while the disbursements only amount to $323 25, thus indicating a remarkable paucity of widows and orphans among the medical profession, who stand in need of charitable aid. Only one death—that of HENRY L. CHURCHILL, M.D.—has occurred among the members of the Association since the last Anniversary.

A SEASONABLE RECOVERY.—Mr. M. RIMBEY's fur-store in Third-street, near Cherry, Philadelphia, was entered by means of false keys, about four weeks since, and muffs, tippets, capes and cuffs, valued in the aggregate at $3,000, were stolen by the burglars. Information of the robbery was given to the New-York Police, as it was believed that a market for the goods would be sought in this City. Detectives ELDER, MCCORD, KING and STEWART have been vigilant in quest of the property, and, after searching many suspected places, have at last succeeded in recovering $2,800 worth of it. The furs had all been carefully divested of their trimmings to prevent identification, but the private marks of the dealer had escaped the thieves' attention, and the oversight afforded ample proof as to whence the goods came. A portion of the property was found concealed in the cellar and attic of house No. 122 East Broadway, occupied by a Mr. COHN, a fur and cap dealer, having stores at No. 408 Canal-street and at No. 80 Liberty, from both of which places other portions of the goods were recovered. Mr. COHN and his wife are in custody awaiting an examination on a charge of purchasing the property when they knew it to have been stolen.

PRELIMINARY ASCENSION BY MR. LOWE.—A beautiful ascension was made by Mr. LOWE from Crystal Palace-square yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He went up apparently in a perpendicular line for nearly a mile, and when last visible seemed to be on the way to Boston. The *City of New-York* will begin inflating for the transatlantic trip to-morrow.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT.—Contractors, omnibus-drivers, and the proprietors of stage lines are rejoicing over the hole made in the solid Russ of Broadway. Upon the block between Reade and Duane streets the work of breaking up the granite into smaller and rougher blocks has been commenced.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Bavaria* left yesterday for Southampton, Havre, and Hamburg, carrying 125 passengers.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

POLICE TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS—BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED—REGISTRARS APPOINTED—THE COUNTY CANVASS—THE BOARD REFUSES TO DISTRIBUTE THE POLL LISTS—THE RETURNS FROM SEVEN WARDS CANVASSED.

The Board of Supervisors was called to order by President PURDY at a little after 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

Supervisor KENNEDY said that, as the Board was required by law to sit as a Board of County Canvassers at 12 o'clock, he moved that the regular order of business be suspended in order that before that hour it might fill the vacancies in the Board of Registration.

The motion was lost,—the Democratic members voting against it.

Supervisor KENNEDY could not understand why the Democrats opposed the motion. There had been more alteration of the Districts in some of the Wards, so that some of the Registrars previously appointed could no longer serve. He hoped some of the gentlemen would explain why they had voted as they did.

No explanation, however, was made.

An estimate of the amount required during the year 1860 to meet the current annual expenses of public instruction in the County, was received from the Board of Education and referred.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, setting forth that a new arrangement had been entered into with Mr. C. Robinson, the proprietor of the Fire Telegraph, and asking the Board to make an appropriation to meet the terms of the agreement made with him. Mr. Robinson proposes to put up thirty new Police telegraph instruments in the various Station-houses of the City, and to give the Police Commissioners the right to use the Morse patent, together with all improvements and extension of the patent, in consideration of which he asks the sum of $10,000—one-half to remain until the new instruments shall have been in operation six months. The communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Supervisor KENNEDY renewed his motion for the filling of vacancies in the Board of Registration.

Supervisor PURDY was willing to vote for the motion, if the gentleman would agree that for those Districts where now there was a Democratic majority, as indicated by the result of the late election, there should be two Democrats and one Republican appointed Registrars, and where the Republicans were in the majority, two Republicans and one Democrat should be chosen.

Supervisor KENNEDY said it would be more proper to give the Republicans a majority in the Boards of Registration in those Districts in which the Democrats *were in the majority, and vice versa.*

Supervisor KENNEDY's motion was again lost—Ayes, 4; Nays, 7.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of reducing the assessment on the New-York Life Insurance Company for 1855 and 1856, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, from a valuation of $1,000,000 to that of $100,000, and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the costs incurred by the Company in the suit brought against the County to secure this reduction, amounting to $150. The report was adopted.

It was directed that the bills of Peter Monaghan, for repairing books of the Registrar's office, amounting to $438 15; of S. C. Herring, for a safe for the County Bureau, amounting to $205; and of G. Hubbard & Co., for three clocks for the Superior Court, amounting to $75, be paid.

The Board, at this juncture, took a recess for fifteen minutes, and the Supervisors were qualified as County Canvassers.

A quarter of an hour afterwards the Board was again called to order.

Supervisor KENNEDY once more moved that the Board proceed to fill vacancies in the Board of Registration.

The motion was carried this time without opposition. It had been agreed that in the districts of even numerical designation there should be two Democratic and one Republican Registrar, and in those of odd numerical designation two Republican and one Democratic Registrar. The following Registrars were chosen unanimously:

Ward.	Dist.	Registrars.
VII	2	David P. Arnold, (Dem.)
		Michael Mulquin, (Dem.)
		Wm. H. Classman, (Rep.)
	3	Archibald Hall, Jr., (Rep.)
		Lewis Holtz, (Rep.)
		John Millmore, (Dem.)
	4	Richard O'Grady, (Dem.)
		James L. Johnson, (Dem.)
		Charles March, (Rep.)
	7	J. Bancroft Stephens, (Rep.)
		E. E. Skidmore, (Rep.)
		Wm. H. Burns, (Dem.)
	8	Jacob F. Valentine, (Dem.)
		Jeremiah Fitz, (Dem.)
		Thomas Kershaw, (Rep.)
	10	Henry Close, (Dem.)
		Thomas Waters, (Dem.)
		John Nicholson, (Rep.)
	11	John W. Gallagher, (Rep.)
		James Upson, (Rep.)
		Alfred Donaldson, (Dem.)
XIII	8	Lawrence E. Hill, (Dem.)
		John Carroll, (Dem.)
		Robert Patterson, (Rep.)

The Board now took a recess for half an hour, and organized as a Board of

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

It was 1 o'clock when Supervisor PURDY called the Board of County Canvassers to order.

Mr. CLANCY, the County Clerk, was in his place, as Clerk of the Board.

Supervisor BELL offered the following:

Resolved, That the County Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to distribute the poll-lists to the Registrars in the several election districts forthwith, as required by the provisions of "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage and to prevent fraudulent voting."

Supervisor KENNEDY was opposed to opening the sealed election returns to take therefrom the poll-lists. It would create suspicion upon the County canvass, and it was contrary to the letter and spirit of the law.

Supervisor BLUNT took the same ground.

Supervisor STEWART asked whether the returns could not be opened by the County Canvassers, in order to take out the poll-lists, and then sealed again.

Supervisor PURDY (in the Chair)—Certainly.

Supervisor KENNEDY said he had always opposed the provision in the Registry law which requires the copying of the poll-lists.

Supervisor LITTLE thought the Board could do that which the resolution required.

Supervisor BLUNT opposed it, and vindicated the Registry law.

Supervisor BELL amended his resolution, so as to direct the "Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers" to distribute the poll-lists, instead of the County Clerk. Supervisor BELL said he had not offered his resolution without consulting with members on both sides of the house. Political or past considerations had nothing to do with it.

Supervisor KENNEDY stated that he had said, when he was consulted, that such a resolution ought not to be adopted, and could not be properly.

Supervisor BLUNT replied that Supervisor BELL [illegible] ceeding year. The number of inmates at present being 7,526, there was an increase of 76 over the corresponding period last year. The report was adopted.

The remaining column is printed in its own order below.

[illegible] up, yet he [illegible]

The [illegible] the Republicans [illegible]

For every day's delay [illegible] the County, Clerk says, the [illegible] $6,000.

The Board of County Canvassers [illegible] cess, and then, as the Board of Supervisors, adjourned over to Tuesday, at 2 o'clock; after which the members sat again as a Board of County Canvassers, and the canvass proceeded. The returns from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, were canvassed, and at [illegible] o'clock the Board, after resolving to meet daily at 10 A. M., till the canvass is finished, adjourned.

The poll-list for each Ward, as each return is canvassed, will be sent to the Registrars. Several were delivered to them yesterday.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

A NEW WING FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THANKSGIVING—ANNUAL APPROPRIATION—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Governors, yesterday, Governor DUGRO presiding, a communication was received from the Warden on Randall's Island, recommending the purchase of the Winter supply of vegetables, flour, &c. It was referred to the proper Committee.

The Hibernia Company, of Philadelphia, asked permission to present the children on Randall's Island with a national banner. The petition was acceded to, and the Committee were charged with the duty of receiving the Philadelphia delegation.

Dr. HAWTHORNE, house-surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, sent a communication to the Board, explaining the controversy between himself and Coroner SCHIRMER. It was decided that in all Coroner's cases every facility must be afforded them for pursuing their investigations at the hospitals.

The Committees on Supplies and Finance reported that the amount required for the support of the Institutions for the year 1860 was $639,150, being a decrease of $25,860 from the amount appropriated for the preceding year. The number of inmates at present being 7,526, there was an increase of 76 over the corresponding period last year. The report was adopted.

Upon the question for adopting the report of the Committee upon the Lunatic Asylum, Governor B. F. PINCKNEY urged upon the Board the importance of entering at once upon the work of erecting the proposed new wing to the Lunatic Asylum. There were accommodations in the present structure for only 430, while 712 were crowded into it, to the great discomfort of the inmates, to say nothing of the objections to such a course from the unhealthiness which it might create. He wished to see the work contracted for and prosecuted at once.

Governor TOWNSEND wished, as a matter of economy, to make use of their own labor in getting out the stone during the coming winter.

Governor SMITH agreed with Governor PINCKNEY, as to the impropriety of crowding the Insane Asylum with so large a number, and was in favor of proceeding immediately with the work, making use of the $30,000, which were appropriated last year, to make a beginning. The report was adopted, the money to be used as suggested.

One hundred dollars were appropriated to be expended in providing a Thanksgiving Festival for the children on Randall's Island, and fifty dollars to furnish one to the inmates of the Insane Asylum. The following is the abstract of the weekly statement:

Number remaining Nov. 5	7,[illegible]
Admitted	1,4[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Died	[illegible]
Discharged	1,3[illegible]
Sent to Penitentiary	[illegible]—1,472
Remaining Nov. 12, 1859	7,5[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

A STARTLING METEORIC DISPLAY.

A Large Meteoric Ball Descends upon New-York — Popular Excitement — Curious Auguries and Portents—Facts about Meteors.

The Superintendent, Deputy-Superintendent, Property Clerk, Telegraph Operator, Head of the Detectives, and all the police officials and sub-officials at head-quarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, were yesterday morning, shortly after 10 of the clock by magnetic time, startled by the following dispatch telegraphed from the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house by Sergeant CLINTON:

"We witnessed just now one of the most singular things ever seen in this City. A large body of fire, in the shape of a comet, with a body as large as a house, and a tail about 40 feet long, fell from the heavens between this village (Yorkville) and Seventy-first-street, lighting up the whole neighborhood, and witnessed by crowds of people."

Startled! That is not the word. Electrified will not half express the agitation. Flabbergasted only faintly approaches it, and, moreover, is vulgar. Capt. DE CAMP telegraphed back to Sergeant CLINTON, requesting further information, asking for the names of responsible persons who had witnessed the astonishing phenomenon. Sergeant CLINTON again put the wires in operation. He had seen it; many members of the police force of the Twenty-third Precinct had seen it; numerous worthy citizens had seen it. It made a loud report, when it fell. Captain DE CAMP telegraphed again—Was it a balloon on fire? Sergeant CLINTON telegraphed back again—*No, it wasn't a balloon on fire.*

What the police and other persons in the Twenty-*third Precinct did see* was also witnessed by thousands of people in this City and its vicinity. Taking a southeast course, a large meteor—as large as to be of almost an unprecedented size, considering that it made its appearance in broad daylight—darted apparently across the City about 10 A. M. With the rays of the sun reflected on it, it was of a dazzling whiteness, resembling in shape, according to prosaic spectators, an inverted balloon with a tail a hundred feet in length trailing after it. To more imaginative minds, it was like a fiery scimitar, or the flaming sword that, in the hands of the avenging angel, drove our first parents out of Eden. Seen on the side opposite the sun, it had a luminous appearance, faintly indicative of the magnificence it would have displayed if witnessed during the darkness of the night. It was only visible a few seconds, but every one who saw it started as though they had beheld an apparition.

Recurring to historical sources we find there is nothing extraordinary connected with the appearance of such meteors, especially at this season of the year. HUMBOLDT was the first to call attention to the circumstance that they are periodic, and hitherto they have been most favorably witnessed in the Northern States of this Union. Between the 12th and 13th November, 1833, a prodigious swarm of them appeared, calculated by Prof. OLMSTED, of New-Haven, at 240,000, varying in size from a moving point, or phosphorescent line, to globes of the moon's diameter. The most important observation was that they all appeared to proceed from the same quarter of the heavens, the vicinity of the star "Gamma," in the constellation Leo. It was afterwards computed by ENCKE that this point was the very direction in which the earth was moving in her orbit at the time. Attention being directed to recorded appearances of the same kind, it was observed with surprise that several of the most remarkable had occurred on or near the same day of November, especially that seen by HUMBOLDT at Cumana, in 1799, and by other observers over a great extent of the earth. Again, in this country, in 1834, the November stream of meteors was observed, and though in some years altogether absent, this phenomenon has recurred with such regularity, both in America and in Europe, as to establish its periodic character. The record of their appearance dates back as far as 644 years before Christ, when, according to LIVY, a shower of them fell on Alban Mount, not far from Rome. PLUTARCH and PLINY mention meteoric stones, of immense size, seen by them, and recorded in the Parian chronicle. In the year 1492 a meteor, weighing 260 pounds, fell in Alsace, where a portion of it may yet be seen. In 1803, an extraordinary shower of meteoric stones fell near L'Aigle, in Normandy, and the celebrated philosopher, BIOT, was deputed by the French Government to repair to the spot and collect the authentic facts. He found that within an elliptical area of seven miles by three, the number of stones that had fallen could not be less than 2,000. Shortly previous to this, a meteor fell in Siberia, which is now in the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburgh, and weighs 1,600 pounds.

As to the chemical composition of meteoric stones, the predominating element is iron, combined with a small proportion of nickel. According to HUMBOLDT, those that fell in Croatia, in 1751, contained 96 per cent. of iron, while in some rare instances iron is altogether wanting.

From the height and apparent diameter, the actual diameter of meteors is estimated by HUMBOLDT to vary from 500 to 2,800 feet; others allow a diameter of about a mile. Their height ranges from 16 to 140 miles, and their velocity varies from 18 to 36 miles in a second. As to their origin, various theories have been started. For a long time it was thought they were masses projected from the volcanoes of the moon. Men of such vast reputation as LAPLACE, BIOT and POISSON held that theory, calculating that, setting aside the resistance of air, an initial velocity of 8,000 feet in a second would *bring them* to the earth with a velocity of 35,000 feet. But this lunar origin is now given up, and the presen[illegible]

... [illegible] in every variety of [illegible] conditions [illegible] for the phenomena [illegible] we must [illegible] suppose that there are detached masses of [illegible] revolving around the sun, the intersection [illegible] by the earth's orbit would account for the periodic swarms of meteors. The cause of their luminous and ignited condition remains yet unexplained.

But what of the meteor that fell yesterday, startling the police of the Twenty-third Precinct? Superstitious people have ever seen in celestial phenomena, eclipses, comets, shooting-stars, &c., omens dire, and tribulations in future. What of Harper's Ferry, and a general rise of the negroes? Is a dissolution of the Union imminent, or are we only threatened with an unusually cold Winter and a rise in the price of coals? Will the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Property Clerk, or Head of the Detectives [illegible] Sergeant CAIRNS, and learn from him what we are to expect from that meteor?

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The Intellect and the Passions.

LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

A lecture was delivered in Cooper Institute last night by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Hall was filled to repletion. The subject of the address was the comparative authority, as incentives to human conduct, of the head and the heart. We must [illegible] give them to the intellect, according to the judgment [illegible] feelings to the feelings. The truths of the world might be divided in their relations unto men into two classes: The truths for the head and the truths for the heart; and the evidence for each must be presented respectively to the head and to the heart. Yet men differed so much from each other that no one [illegible] of argument could produce a like conviction in all. Thousands of men assented without believing. They simply gave up the things by which men [illegible] their lives and shaped their destiny. The most active forces of human life were latent, latent as heat was, as magnetism was, as the formative processes of the assimilating powers of the body were. The body was like SOLOMON's temple; it grew up without sound of hammer or instrument. Just so with man's soul. Its tendencies were not gross enough for vocalization or even for analysis. In view of this he asserted the dignity of the feelings of the heart. He stood up for the heart against the bigotry of the head. It was the fashion of modern metaphysical civilization to augment the dignity of modern metaphysical philosophy, to crown intellect at the expense of the emotions. It was needful for truth and even for good morals that we should understand, in regard to the largest elements of truth, that God had decreed that the heart should be the legislator and that the head should record its decisions. The feeling of lofty things lay back of the thought. No man could think courage who did not feel it first. No man thought honor. He felt honor, and then he thought. That he felt and then thought was the origin of all moral and social truths. The [illegible] of moral truths was always in the heart. Our best judgment of those truths were those which the mind made when most perfectly suffused with that truth. The head was only a lantern; the heart was the light that was in it. Intuitions, properly regarded, were the best judges men had in the world. Those [illegible] feeling to which he referred were those of which we spoke every day. They were the truths of human life in its anterior processes. He would not deny the reasonings on the results of feeling; but, as the botanist never created flowers, but followed God, gathered and described them, so the intellect never followed truths and never found them out except as it followed the heart-soil for them, and found how they grew there. The truest teaching was that by which the feelings were expanded. This was the reverse of the doctrine of the schools, which said that men were to be indoctrinated first and to feel afterwards. But it was the heart which must teach the understanding. No man ever thought well while under the inspiration of the animal passions and appetites, while under the control of selfishness or malign feelings. Right living and right thinking were cause and effect, and right feeling was right thinking. The heart was the gold mine, it furnished the metal; the intellect [illegible] into chain; the heart was the architect, [illegible] was only the stone mason or joiner who put the [illegible] together. They who felt that they might think, and think that they might feel again, were the truest moral philosophers, and if there were any of them whose eyes must be shut, let them shut [illegible] those of the head, and obey those of the heart. [illegible] reason would make a man stumble ten times, when more feeling would do so once. If the heart were used more, trusted more, it would be better for man. The errors of some men were more loveable than the truths of others; for who would prefer the clock, trembling saint, who never had a heart big enough to drive him into a mistake, to those great [illegible] whose hearts drove them into blunders. If there were anything which the North more honored than any other it was success; and, if there were anything to which the South was more partial than any other it was Slavery; yet, so it happened that there never was another man who inspired so much respect in the South, or who in the North was so near becoming a hero as, "JOHN BROWN."

(The mention of BROWN's name was followed by applause, intermingled with hisses, which, though renewed, were at length lost in the approving cheers with which they were met.)

Mr. BEECHER resumed—He was going to say that this was the spontaneous testimony of men of noble nature—but of none other. [Laughter.] Men who lived down in the bottom of their hearts always hissed like serpents out of their holes. Men who had [illegible] out of their passions always came to hiss out them. Nature spoke with the tongues of angels, but never with the sibilations of the lower animals. [Laughter.] When, the lecturer continued, conviction was the property of emotion all logic should be directed to the feelings. The mere logician was but half a reasoner. We were apt to blame men for their opinions when they were not to blame; if we knew each other better there would be a great deal more peace in the world. We were generically alike, but specifically distinct. There never came into the world two men alike. Every man could not take in all truth. Each was to take in as much as belonged to his seeing, and the sum of the whole was very nearly the whole truth.

Assuming the doctrine here laid down as to the responsibility of men for their belief, not collectively, but individually, Mr. BEECHER proceeded to construct a very striking argument, in which he contended that toleration was not a grace, but a duty, and that a man's belief was not his privilege, but his prerogative. This was the concluding point of his discourse.

The War in Italy.

MR. RAYMOND'S LECTURE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Last evening's lecture in the Plymouth course, at Brooklyn, was delivered by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, whose subject was, "The Late War in Italy." Mr. RAYMOND spoke for an hour and a half, to an audience of 2,000 persons. In introducing the subject of his lecture, he remarked that he had prepared, in anticipation of this occasion, a somewhat elaborate essay on the remote and immediate causes of the late war—an essay not quite so voluminous as the history of Mr. ALISON, but probably quite as dull—but had thrown it aside, to be replaced by a conversational narrative of some of the incidents pertaining to the history of the campaign. The late war in Italy had attracted, and still attracts, great attention in the United States, partly because we are the most excitable people on the face of the earth—partly because our sympathies are always freely extended to any nation which is engaged in a struggle for the recovery of its liberty. The war was brief and brilliant; it came and went like last year's comet; and, as in the case of that phenomenon, men had observed its progress, calculated its motion, and anticipated its results.

Briefly tracing the historical incidents immediately antecedent to the commencement of the campaign in Italy, the lecturer assumed the ground that the Emperor NAPOLEON was led to take the part he did in that series of events, not from any poetical sentiment of magnanimity, nor from any peculiar sympathy with a struggling people, but solely with a view to the interest of France. He adverted to the compact of the Holy Alliance, as affording evidence of the inferior position to which France had been reduced by the Treaty of 1815. The Alliance had gone about its work of humbling France and partitioning Italy, with as great an appearance of religious zeal as any of our Bible Societies, or even the Tract Society, when those bodies mean to do anything particularly outrageous. [Laughter and applause.] In pursuance of the system which bound the great Powers of Europe to mutual assistance, the nations had upheld Austria in her repeated attempts to put down, step by step, and year by year, every effort of the people of Italy to free themselves from the rule of her oppressor. It was only upon the accession of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the throne of Sardinia that the Italian nationalities began to take a firmer tone and assume a sterner aspect; and the lecturer attributed the rapid progress of the spirit of Italian independence to the wise statesmanship of Count CAVOUR, and the earnest patriotism of the Sardinian King. In the war of the Crimea, the military reputation of Sardinia came to be acknowledged. Her participation in that struggle entitled her to claim a seat at the council board of Europe. The Count CAVOUR appeared at Paris as her representative, and it was then that he first unfolded the doctrine that the cause of Sardinia was the cause of Italy and of Europe. The Emperor NAPOLEON had elevated France to a higher rank among the European Powers by the part she had assumed as the ally of England; and the wise, sagacious, prudent and bold monarch decided to espouse the Italian cause. Mr. RAYMOND briefly alluded to the earlier steps of the campaign in Italy, demonstrated the responsibility which rested upon Austria of having begun the war, and expounded the causes which rendered a participation in the conflict the first interest of France; and then proceeded to narrate some of the incidents which had fallen under his observation during the progress of the war. The idea of devastation and ruin, naturally associated with the thought of a country ravaged by war, was disproved by general observation of the campaign. Nothing of this sort appeared in Italy to one who followed the track of the allied armies. Where the troops had marched the observer could see the signs of their progress, but, except the places where a bridge had been blown up or the grain trampled down, there was no indication of the recent presence of a hostile array. On the field of Magenta, it was true, there were evident tokens of conflict, but still there was no trace of universal wreck and ruin. The lecturer bore testimony to the extreme order of discipline maintained by the French army in its whole [illegible] the regularity with which all the operations of the army were conducted, and narrated [illegible] of the dealings of the troops with the people. Remarking upon the sentiment of the Italian people during the progress of the campaign, he dwelt upon the indifference of the great mass to the contest going on around them. Apparently careless as to the result, the peasant pursued his labor in the field, the shopkeeper sold his wares, and the merchant transacted his ordinary business. Passing to a running comment upon the decisive conflict of Solferino, the lecturer described the features of that battle, alluded in terms of high compliment to the conspicuous generalship of the Emperor [illegible], and held that, although the contest had proved decisive in its result upon the event of the war, it was lost to the Austrians through the incompetency of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH; adducing, in this connection, the corroborative testimony of a distinguished American officer. Mr. RAYMOND argued that the peace at Villafranca exhibited the prudent policy of NAPOLEON, not less than his desire to adhere to the pledge he had given that the war should be localized and confined to Italy. He demonstrated, from the example set by Prussia in placing her army upon a war-footing, and from the attitude assumed by Russia in insisting upon mediation, that NAPOLEON concluded the peace in order to avoid a general European war, and contended that this act of prudence argued a wiser forecast than the headlong course which would probably have been adopted in similar circumstances by the first NAPOLEON. In conclusion, the lecturer commented in general terms upon the results of the war. In passing judgment at this distance from the scene of conflict, it was unwise to view the question solely from our own stand-point. The constitution of European politics differs so essentially from our own, that no just comparison can be made; nor should the present attitude of the Italian question be regarded as a decisive or unchangeable result.

The next lecture in this course will be delivered on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, by Gov. BANKS. The subject will be announced hereafter.

Miss Dr. Blackwell on the Laws of Hygiene.

The first of a Course of Lectures to Ladies was delivered, yesterday, by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, at Clinton Hall, to a large and attentive audience. The lecturer dwelt on physiological laws in general, the nature of the body, the laws that govern it, the conditions required to maintain it in health, and the mutual influence of body and mind. She insisted on the need of attention to external conditions, and was especially condemnatory of the practice in vogue of over-heating rooms by furnaces, regardless of ventilation. The study of hygiene was the most important branch of the profession, and the practice of paying a doctor to keep one in health the most logical of all. Hitherto people had turned their attention to the study of the cure of diseases, instead of their prevention; it was time to reverse this order of things, and to prevent instead of cure them. This should be made a part of the course of study in schools and colleges; sanitary professorships should be endowed; and no one should be pronounced capable of instructing the mind unless he understood at the same time the laws that govern the body. Despite our alleged degeneracy, our Anglo-American race was the finest type yet seen, including as it did the highest physical possibilities, from the facilities afforded for reaching the mind of the masses. The lecturer dwelt at length on the need of physiological education for woman, in her three-fold capacity of mother, educator and benefactor.

The remaining lectures of the course will be given on the 16th and 22d inst., and will illustrate the progress of the idea of the medical education of women, both in America and England.

Dr. Scudder on India.

Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will lecture this evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism, with a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs."

Coroner's Inquests.

A CELESTIAL TRANSMIGRATION.

ASIATICO CATALINO, a Chinaman, was found, quite dead, on Monday evening, suspended by his neck with a pocket-handkerchief, which he had fastened to his berth, on the steamer *Ocean Bird*, where he had been employed. From the testimony of the mate of the vessel, at the inquest held by Coroner JACKMAN, it appeared that CATALINO and a countryman of his were fighting on Saturday night, when the witness endeavored to separate them. At this the deceased attempted to wound him with a knife, and then ran away. A few hours afterwards he was captured, brought back to the vessel, and placed in irons. On Monday evening, when his supper was taken to him, he was found dead. A verdict of suicide was returned.

FATALLY SCALDED.

WILLIAM MAHAHAN, a child two years of age, fell into a tub of hot water, last Friday, and was scalded so severely that death ensued on Monday evening. The accident happened at No. 107 Cherry street, where an inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

Fires.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.

The Fifth District alarm, soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by some person setting fire to a frame stable in the rear of No. 284 East Thirteenth-street. The stable was occupied by THOMAS and JOHN FAGAN and JOHN SULLIVAN, and three horses owned by them, valued at $300, were suffocated. The stable, valued at $200, was destroyed. There was no insurance on either horses or stable.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 9½ o'clock, an accidental fire occurred in the basement of the premises No. 507 Pearl-street, occupied by Mrs. MARY CAVANAGH as a dry goods store. Damage about $30, and not insured.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, in the foundry of GEORGE DURNO, No. 5 Duane-street. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway. Damage about $200 and not insured.

Police.

A BRUTAL FELLOW.

John Cregan, residing in the rear of No. 78 Centre-street, was arrested, last evening, by the Sixth Precinct Police, for beating his wife with a bottle. The woman was badly cut on her head, and was removed to the New-York Hospital.

A SENSIBLE POLICE CAPTAIN.

Last evening, a very respectable looking woman, accompanied by two children, applied at the Sixth Precinct Station-house for lodgings. Capt. Dowling questioned the woman, and learned that her husband, Michael Downey, had been drinking, and had turned her out of doors. The Captain made the remark—"Well, I think you and your children have the best right to the house"—and in a few minutes he arrested the brutal husband, locked him up, and reinstated Mrs. Downey and her children in their home.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The King's County Board of Supervisors met yesterday as a Board of Canvassers, in the City Hall, and organized by electing Superintendent STRYKER Chairman. All of the returns of the recent election were in, except that of New Lotts; and as the law requires that *all* of them must be received before the canvass can be commenced, the Board had no alternative but to adjourn. A communication was received from a Committee of the Common Council, calling for the returns for city officers. It was laid on the table. Mr. S. B. CHAPMAN presented a protest against the returns from the Second District of the Tenth Ward being counted, on the ground that other persons than those legally authorized so to do assisted in canvassing the votes. Laid upon the table. The Board adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock to-day.

A BOLD THIEF.—MARY A. DUNN entered the house of Mrs. GILTRA, on Twenty-first-street, Gowanus, Monday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, and carried away a bundle of clothing. A little girl, not more than ten years old, witnessed the transaction, and followed the woman until she met an officer, when she caused her arrest.

THE TAXES.—The Supervisors held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, to confirm the tax lists. The legal objection raised by the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, that their property was not subject to assessment, having been disposed of by a decision of Judge LOTT, in the morning, the lists were confirmed, signed and delivered to the Collector of Taxes and Assessments. The point raised by the Benevolent Society, was argued before Judge LOTT, on a motion to quash the *mandamus*, and the Court decided that the action taken is not the proper course to test that question, and that the Supervisors cannot go behind the Assessors' list of property; they, therefore, have no power to strike out this property from the assessment roll.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having failed to obtain the consent of the City Railroad Company to issue transfer tickets on the route where the roads of the two companies cross each other, the President of the Central Company announces that they will issue tickets at three cents each, to persons wishing to be transferred. A car will hereafter be started every five minutes from the foot of Atlantic-street, and the price of tickets by the quantity is reduced to $4 per hundred.

TRIAL OF A PICKPOCKET.—HATFIELD, *alias* "The Chief Mourner," was placed on trial yesterday before Justice CORNWELL for stealing a purse containing money, from a lady, while attending a funeral at St. Anne's Church recently. The Jury, after a patient hearing of the case, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

THE COURTS.—CITY COURT Calendar for this day—Nos. 20, 6, 11, 2, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 13, 42, 45.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 31, 71, 97, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120. On Thursday next the October Calendar will be called, except recent causes.

[Advertisement.]

TRUE ENOUGH.—Politeness is like an air-cushion, very soothing, though there's nothing in it. But there is one thing that is soothing, with something in it, and that is, one of those magnificent Winter style of Hats—the inimitable Knox-Hat. Fashion and KNOX are at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINING.—Three charming pieces in the course of this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Mr. HADAWAY in one of his jolliest parts, and DELMON GRACE in the "Lady of Lyons" and in the "People's Lawyer."

Some Remedies are Good.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal-st., New-York—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely [illegible] a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New-York.

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the Plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief. *Those purchased at No. 294 Canal-st., are warranted. Price 25 cents each.*

Catarrh.

By the error and fallacy of medical theorists, and the *consequent failure of physicians to cure disease*, quackery has been inaugurated. Many diseases now deemed *incurable would long since have yielded to the efficacy of* medicine, had not the pathology of them been false and delusive. *Among such is catarrh! From the dawn of* Medical Science to this time, no medical writer has ever understood what it really was, where located, or what its character and results. Hence it was never cured till my pathology and treatment had brought it under the control of medicine. I treat and cure it. I will give to any applicant a pamphlet accurately describing the disease. No. 833 Broadway, adjoining Union-square. R. GOODALE, M. D.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5	to	$10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12	to	18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to	18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to	20
Blue, black and brown caster beaver	10	to	20
Fur beaver overcoats	9	to	11
Excellent pilot overcoats	6	to	12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4	to	—

AT EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safe. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands doing so have had one cold added to another, until the mucus membrane lining the air passages has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not you ought to, at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions; six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Ladies' Furs.

LADIES' FURS. GENIN'S BAZAAR. Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Balmoral Boots for Ladies.—CANTRELL has just introduced the "Victoria Balmoral Boot," thick-soled, substantial, warm, comfortable and elegant as a ball-room gaiter. Ladies, they are the most delightful covering for the feet ever made. Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, supplied at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Danger and Disease Avoided.—Health and comfort insured, by a proper arrangement for creating artificial warmth in our dwellings.

Call and examine the Steam Warming apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-st., Three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 538 Broadway.

Coughs, Sore Throats, and Pains in the Limbs are immediately cured by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

At Everdell's, Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., Broadway Style.—These celebrated Cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can be had only at No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See new Satin Tie for Wedding Cards.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine—CURES CANKER Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and, in short, most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

LIVINGSTON—WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, of this City, to MARY C., daughter of the late William D. Williamson, of Bangor, Me.

CLARK—HALLETT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Mr. Ganse, [illegible] CLARK, of New-York, to ADELIA AUGUSTA, only daughter of John H. Hallett, Esq., of Edgewater, N. J.

DIED.

DUCKWORTH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, JOHN DUCKWORTH, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 545 Broome-st., at 1 o'clock.

☞ The members of Covenant Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, at 12 o'clock M., precisely, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 16, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their deceased brother.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 14, suddenly, in the 22d year of his age, FREDERICK W. BARCLAY, son of [illegible] Barclay, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Edward R. and Clement W. Alburtis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEAKIM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, after a short illness, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER MEAKIM, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 110 East 19th-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, ELIZABETH TURNER, wife of John S. Graham.

Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., at 9 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

MOONEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, *after a long and severe illness*, HELEN MOONEY, *wife of* Bernard Mooney, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Hugh, *James J., and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 10th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.*

MEASE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, SARAH MATILDA, wife of Chas. B. Mease, and daughter of the late Robert Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 173 East 13th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HYNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, JOSEPH WM. HYNE, aged 69 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family, the members of the New-York Typographical Society, and of Hinman Lodge, No. 107, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 113 Laurens-st.

MULFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, PHEBE MARSH, eldest daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Mulford, in the 9th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 10th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

PATTISON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 13, suddenly, GEORGE PATTISON, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., in the 22d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house of Mr. Wm. H. Ironside, No. 131 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HARDY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, after a long and painful illness, HENRY P. HARDY, aged 63 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock, from No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ROSS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 14, JAMES R. ROSS, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 145 4th st., corner of South 1st, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYNCH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, MARIA LOUISE, eldest daughter of James S. and Elizabeth W. Lynch, aged 18 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 13 Washington-place, Williamsburgh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 567, Nov. 15, 1859.

27, 8, 78, 62, 47, 3, 2, 60, 36, 44, 22, 52, 59.

Class No. 568, Nov. 15, 1859.

6, 11, 41, 8, 23, 59, 66, 34, 13, 65, 29, 57, 24.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON, JAS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE OLD ENGLISH BARON.

Those who desire to read one of the most intensely interesting and infatuating works written in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, will not fail to obtain a copy of the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, in which this unequaled ROMANCE is now in the course of publication, commencing with the number ISSUED THIS DAY.

In the whole range of English Literature, we doubt if anything can be found to rival this great work of CLARA REEVE, which is rich in thought and captivating in incident, and which beautifully describes the manners and habits of the people in the times of Henry the Sixth, and exhibits the manner of administering JUSTICE in those days of Chivalry.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE is for sale at all News Depôts.

SILVER WARE.

GALE & WILLIS, (LATE WM. GALE & SON,) NO. 447 BROOME-ST., ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.

STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.

Established in 1821.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the best one extant for the safe, sure, rapid and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thousands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in this.

There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, whose printed name is on the outer wrapper.

Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, F. C. Wells & Co., Hegeman & Co., Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., McKesson & Robbins, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in City and country.

A SERMON OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S, Revised by the author, will be published in THE INDEPENDENT, To-morrow Morning.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE

"Has points of superiority peculiarly its own (demonstrated in practical use) and fills nearer than any other all the requirements of a FAMILY MACHINE." PRICE $30.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by JAMES WILLCOX, No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

RICH CARPETINGS. FALL IMPORTATIONS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., Respectfully invite attention to their FALL STYLES of ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETING. Also, Imperial, three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting of every variety of style and grade; English and American Floor Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, &c., &c.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER, BOTTLED by Burke, for sale by J. E. MENDUM, Broadway and Cedar-st.

NEW BOOKS.

WILD SOUTHERN SCENES.

A TALE OF DISUNION AND BORDER WAR.

By J. B. JONES, Esq.,

Author of "Wild Western Scenes," "War Path," &c. Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price One Dollar; or bound in one volume, cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.

The Publishers of this powerful book feel confident that the simple announcement of a volume [illegible] the vein of "Wild Western Scenes," and by the same author, will arouse an unwonted demand for the new book. "Wild Western Scenes" has now reached the almost unprecedented sale of 100,000 copies, and its publishers now continue to sell some 10,000 of it annually, although the work was published nearly twenty years ago. The name of the new work by the same author is

WILD SOUTHERN SCENES.

A TALE OF DISUNION! AND BORDER WAR.

And it will undoubtedly, from its peculiar and absorbing character, at once occupy the undivided attention of a very large portion of the thinking and reading population of America. While its disclosures at this time will assuredly create a deep sensation among all reasoning and reflecting bodies, the purely novel reader will, at the same time, be absorbed and diverted with the strange and laughable story. No work having any of the distinguishing characteristics of this surprising production has ever appeared from the Press, and its very singularity must insure thousands of readers for it at once.

READ THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The Eve of the Wedding.	Wiry Willy in New-York.
A Midnight Conspiracy.	The Executions.
The Eve of Battle.	Startling Intelligence.
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Wiry Willy's Pledge.	Battle at the Bridges.
Horrors of Civil War.	Ruffleton's Generalship.
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READ THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have ventured the prediction that this work is destined to achieve a success. We hope half a million copies may be disseminated among the people North and South, and we are glad that it has fallen into the hands of the fortunate publishers of it.

From the New-York Observer.

A very remarkable and novel book. * * * The scenes that follow are portrayed with great skill and effect, with a love story running through, and amusing scenes introduced, making the tale entertaining, and holding the reader's attention to the close.

From the Argus.

A capital tale of love incidents, patriotism and statesmanship. The book is one of the most intensely interesting that we have read for many a day, and it is amusing and patriotically instructive as well. Its influence cannot fail to do good. We heartily commend it to everybody. No one will commence to read and not finish it.

From the New-York Day Book.

The author of "Wild Western Scenes" has given us another very entertaining book. The terrible results that will follow the inevitable climax of sectional madness and folly are made the subject of the story. The tale is of intense interest. There is much humor running throughout it. The President's daughter, Capt. Bim, and Gen. Crook are well drawn characters. We can confidently recommend the work as one of absorbing and peculiar interest.

It is issued complete in two volumes, paper cover. Price, One Dollar; or, bound in one volume, Cloth, for $1 25.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any place, FREE OF POSTAGE, on remitting the price to the Publishers, in a letter.

For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., F. A. BRADY, DICK & FITZGERALD, LEAVITT & ALLEN, W. J. POOLEY & CO., and by all other Booksellers in New-York and elsewhere.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.

Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO. Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family Mourning. Prices very reasonable.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT ECONOMISER OF TIME, AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH, HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE FAIR OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THE STATE FAIRS OF MAINE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, AND AT THE FAIRS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE, METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI, KENTUCKY INSTITUTE, LOUISVILLE, MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SAN FRANCISCO, AND AT HUNDREDS OF COUNTY FAIRS.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE SILVER-GLOSS STARCH,

Manufactured by T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, NEW-YORK. IT IS A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE. Put up in 1 lb. papers, and in 6 lb. boxes.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, being well experienced, and also willing to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her former employer, where she lived for the past six years. Can be seen at No. 186 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East [illegible]-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a respectable girl, as cook; is fully acquainted with her business in all its branches; can present the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 415 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived 4 years in her last place; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 286 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, doing up fine muslins and French fluting, and hairdressing; is willing to do light chamberwork, or would travel; can give good City reference. Call at No. 66 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION IN A private family as a first-rate cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days by calling at, or addressing, No. 161 12th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of work; no objections to taking charge of the lower apartment; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of reference given from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO PROTESTANT girls, one laundress, the other as waitress, or would be willing to take a chambermaid's place; they can give unexceptionable recommendations, and are permitted to refer for character to their present employer, No. 126 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 86 4th-av., in the fancy-store, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY woman desires a situation, as good cook and baker; would assist in the washing; is a competent domestic; has the best of City reference; could act as laundress; any lady or family will find the applicant an acquisition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—one as cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; the other as seamstress and chambermaid or laundress; understand their business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 126 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 178 East 17th-st., in the grocery, between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do light waiting and chamberwork, or would take care of children, and make herself useful in any capacity; is 17 years old; can be seen, for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; can do all kinds of cooking; is also a first-rate waitress. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 166 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the very best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, and she is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 119 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at her present employer's, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PERSON THAT UNDERSTANDS shirt-making, cutting and fitting, also children's dresses; would go out by the week, or go as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork or the housework of a small family. Call at No. 262 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of the silver. Refers to her present employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 West 26th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, as cook; a person who understands her business perfectly—soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 65 26th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week; good reference as to capability. Call for one week at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, or chambermaid and fine washing, in a first-class private family. The best of reference given. Call at No. 178 3d-av., in W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, for two days.

WANTED—A LADY FROM THE COUNTRY, who has had much experience in the care of children and of the sick, desires employment in the City after Dec. 1, in the capacity of nurse or governess. Address E. J., Broadway Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook; excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring it up by the bottle; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; is willing to make herself useful; has City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL, AT HER present place, wishes to go South—Savannah or Charleston—as lady's maid or nurse; 2 years in her last place. Call to Madison-av., near south corner of 25th-st., or address C. D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer, but prefers nurse in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference. Call at 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and taking care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 Smith-st., one door from Butler-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen to-day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or has no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and would help as laundress, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 24 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to get a situation as chambermaid or to do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 86 Gouverneur-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference. She is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Best City references from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 73 West 18th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Apply at No. 89 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 East 17th-st., two doors from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; good references. Apply at No. 65 11th-st.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress by a young English woman, who can hardly be excelled in fine needlework and the doing up of fine muslins; is accustomed to travel, in which capacity she has been [illegible]; understands dressmaking, and has lived in her last place near ten years. Address [illegible], at the trimming store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT [illegible] WOMAN, a situation as nurse and [illegible]; understands the cutting and fitting of [illegible] in the newest style; is a perfect [illegible] washing; or as seamstress; would [illegible] work; the very best City [illegible] place. Call at No. 47 West [illegible] avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived 5 years in one family; has the best of references; capable of doing the marketing if required; no objection to going to Brooklyn. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., a few doors from the Bowery, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELLENT good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; and is a good hand at making bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of references from her last place. Inquire for two days, at No. 77 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the plain washing, if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 209 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A NICE and tidy Protestant young woman. She understands meats, poultry, and all kinds of soups; is also a good baker of bread and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman; has had many years' experience in the care of young children and infants; is competent to take the entire charge, and bring them up by hand; is a good seamstress. Has the most satisfactory City reference. Apply at 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take charge of grown-up children and sew; is capable of filling either of the above; has personal City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 East 31st-st., in the rear, between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up laces and fluting. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR GERMAN woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; also, a splendid baker; is clean, honest and competent. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, pastries, game, meats of all kinds, and makes good bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, 30 YEARS of age, is desirous of an engagement as housekeeper; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred; would have no objection to go South, and will consider compensation secondary to a good home. Inquire for or address Mrs. DEVILLE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; has no objection to wait on a lady that boards; wages, $6 to $7. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in good style; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable woman with the best of City references; will assist with the washing and ironing. She is a good bread, pie and cake baker. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 100 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Welsh young woman as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, or *as cook, washer and ironer; good City references will be* given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—*BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT* woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; understands working on machine; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress; has the best of City reference for either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT colored woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook, or cook, washer and ironer; also, a very neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, who is competent in her business; good City reference; also, a chambermaid and waiter to do fine washing; both wish to be in one house. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; none other need apply; best of City references given. Apply at No. 248 7th-av., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches—meats, game, soups, confectionary in all its varieties. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, back, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 223 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; would not object to mind children. City reference. Apply at No. 206 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY CAPABLE servant to cook, wash, iron or general housework; is neat, obliging and trustworthy, and will try to please. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; would be willing to do part of the washing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid, who understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; has no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, at No. 344 Bowery, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 274 East 12th-st., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 22d-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; or chambermaid and take care of grown children; good City reference; can be seen for two days at 15 High-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as laundress or to do the general work of a small family. Can give good reference. Please address A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork. Call at No. 160 East 22d-st., third floor.

WANTED—*BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN,* a situation as laundress in a private family. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 194 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; can give good reference. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

SEWING.—CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AND ALL kinds of family sewing, done in the neatest manner. Apply to, or address Mrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 138 22d-st., near 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who is a good groom and careful driver and understands the City well; can come well recommended from his last employers, both for sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present place, No. 125 4th-st., or a note to Mr. Haxtun, No. 88 Front-st., for F. MORSE, will receive attention.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at or address P. M., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 204 *Times Office.*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY *an Englishman, who has been for three years with* one of the first families in this City; is capable of taking charge of any first-class establishment. A family in *want of a competent man will address W. B., Box No.* 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a reliable middle-aged man; can take charge of the garden and grounds of a country seat; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; has resided in this country twenty years. Address M. M. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WANTS SITUATIONS together in a private family or boarding-house; the man as waiter or caterer; the woman as professed cook; she understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, made dishes, &c. Address F. C., No. 863 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady middle-aged Protestant man; he perfectly understands his business; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 3 6th-st., or a line left for A. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHMAN, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in America and Europe; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful. Has all the necessary City recommendations, if required. Address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; has 13 years experience in this country; can be highly recommended by his late employers. Address M. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN OF sober and industrious habits, as coachman and gardener, in the City or country; and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Good City reference given. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a single young man, as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to the country; has lived four years in his last place. Good City reference. Address P. U., Box. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, BY a Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as general servant; understands farming, care of horses and cattle; his wife as general house-servant; is a good washer and ironer; can milk, &c.; will go for low wages. Apply at No. 291 [illegible]-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and has the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 840 Broadway, C. Waters' saddlery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has lived five years in his last place; the very best of City reference given. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; understands his business; will be found to give satisfaction; can refer to present and past employers. Address JAMES, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses well. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single, steady, sober man, (English,) having favorable City reference. Address WALTER, care of Story & Co., fishmongers, Nos. 39 and 41 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can give the very best references. Address JOHN, at seed-store, 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by an active and capable young man who perfectly understands his business; has good City references. Address C. B., No. 96 3d-av., corner 13th-st., in the book-store, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO work under instruction at the carpentering trade, with a good builder, in this City; served his time in the country; has got tools. Address A. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Can produce good City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., or a note addressed to R. A. will be attended to for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A COMPETENT, trusty, obliging young woman, with good City references, to cook, wash, iron, &c., in a private family. Apply this day, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 182 Sackett-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, one that understands washing, *ironing and plain cooking. City reference required.* Wages $8 a month. Apply at No. 177 West 23d-st., second door East of 8th-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years old, to make fires, go errands, &c. Apply at No. 303 4th-av.

WAITER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; *a colored man who understands his business.* Apply at Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND ASSIST with washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country. Apply this day at No. 140 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE UP-STAIRS work of a private family, and assist in the washing when required; wages $5. Apply at 136 East Broadway.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—AN EXPErienced man to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, at their new Warerooms, No. 626 Broadway. We offer to the public a fine assortment of our instruments, at the very lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. We warrant all our Pianos for three years. Second-hand Pianos for sale low. New Pianos to let, and the rent allowed on purchase if desired. HAINES BROTHERS, No. 626 Broadway, next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. "The best Piano existing." Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others. Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

EUROPEAN MUSIC.—JUST RECEIVED A choice selection of Sheet Music, Methods, Exercises, Operas, &c., the productions of the most eminent European masters, which will be sold lower than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons for rent; rent applied if purchased. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway, up stairs.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A BARGAIN.—PRICE $135.—MAGNIFICENT rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, short time used, a $350 instrument, manufactured by responsible City makers, unexpired warranty; has splendid tone; sold for want of use. Call at the residence, No. 47 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—MAGnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, manufactured by Grow & Christopher; carved legs, three rows mouldings; cost $450; for nearly half its value. Also, rosewood *7-octave for $185; mahogany; cost $60.* MACDONALD & CO., cor. Broadway and 30th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BAcon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; worth $400; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—THE MEMBERS ARE requested to attend the first meeting of the Winter season at CARBERRY'S, (The Shades,) William-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. By order of the Secretary.

N. B.—Parties desirous of becoming members of the above social Club, are requested to leave their names at the bar of the above hotel. The Club meets alternate Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, P. M. Notice given the day before in the *Times.*

IF I. D. B. WILL RETURN TO HIS afflicted parents everything will prove perfectly satisfactory.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER.
Fifth-av.—First-class house, with stable, near 14th-st.
Madison-av.—First-class house near 29th-st.
East 31st-st.—First-class house near 5th-av.
TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.
Thirty-fourth-st.—First-class house near Madison-av.
Forty-sixth-st.—Handsome house near Broadway.
East 21st-st.—Brown-stone house near Gramercy Park.
ALSO, IN BROADWAY.
Several fine stores, possession 1st of May.
ALSO, FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Fifth-av.—Elegant house No. 80, 26.4x65 feet.
West 33d-st., near 5th-av., first-class house.
West 21st-st., No. 7, four-story brown-stone house, 25x65 feet.
For further particulars of the above, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 13, 1859 (chapter 476,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 96 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 39 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, FOR SALE.—The valuable plot of ground, northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 75x100 feet. Possession on or before the 1st of May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER and newly furnished, with garden attached, on 18th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn; also, a good pony and wagon; the whole will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, as the family are going to Europe. Address Box No. 3,418 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene-place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, two minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,500; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh. SAMUEL W. EAGER. T. McKISSOCK, *Newburgh.*

FOR SALE—OUT LOTS NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.; about 10 acres improved; 1½ miles west of the City; lay well for residences; on a good road; cheap; or would be exchanged for a farm within 30 miles of New-*York. Address W., Box No. 175 Times Office.*

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE LOCATED ON 20TH-ST. *Price, $3,500. As it must be sold, $600 cash down* will be taken and the balance in small yearly payments. Don't let such a chance slip. KINSHIMER, *No. 343 4th-av.*

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED house, *situated in a good neighborhood, and furni*ture in good order. Terms reasonable to a small family. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 70 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM MILL, WITH ENGINE OF 25 horse-power; also, a dwelling-house and ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE PART OF A THREE-story house in West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has the modern improvements; only one family in the house; to a small family, rent at $250 per year. Also, a three-story high-stoop house, modern improvements, in 24th-st., on the same block, $700 per year. J. & W. DENHAM, house agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.; office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREE-story attic and basement house, No. 139 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway; the store and basement will be extended the full depth of the lot—80 feet. This is a favorable opportunity for those connected with the book trade, as many have already located in this neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortland-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on Nov. 23. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—NO. 810 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house No. 5 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, built in the best manner; the situation is delightful, and the house of first-class. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgant first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, 67 feet deep, well furnished, will be let to a responsible party until May next, at a reasonable price. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE, the house No. 140 East Broadway; good security will be required. Inquire of Judge C. K. SMITH, No. 166 Clinton-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 80 Grand-st., corner of Elm-st.; fixtures, gas, Croton water, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., up stairs.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET. In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP and basement 4-story brown-stone house, not less *than 20 by 53 feet; it must be well built, and with the* modern improvements; price from $12,000 to $14,000; located between Lexington and 6th avs., 30th and 39th *sts. Address Box No. 694 Post-office, stating price,* with permit inclosed to see the house.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL STORE ON Broadway, suitable for a light business; must be on west side, below 14th-st.; any person having such may hear of a good tenant by addressing E. V. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES. NEW IMPROVEMENT. WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer, No. 150 Wooster-st., Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York. A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE WANTED.—TO HIRE FOR THE Winter, furniture for a first-class private house; will buy the same on the 1st of April at a fair price. Any party having furniture to let will find a good customer *by addressing FURNITURE, Box No. 130 Times Office.*

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, *in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail* at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., *four doors east of Broadway, New-York.*

ENAMELED FURNITURE. — FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREEN TURTLE.—KELLY WILL SERVE UP one of the finest Green Turtles of this year, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., in his best style, at No. 290 Hudson-st., near Spring-st. Families supplied.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE. EXTRA, SPECIAL, AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS. WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 119 BROADWAY, WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 17, At 10 o'clock, at their Auction Room, A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of SEASONABLE STAPLE DRY GOODS. Consisting in part of 400 PIECES Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Pilot Overcoatings, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets, of all qualities, and best styles. 100 PIECES assorted Flannel. Together with Black Silks, Alpaccas, Orleans, Merinoes, Dress Goods of all styles, Kentucky Jeans, Union Cassimeres, Woolen Long Shawls, &c. &c. All purchased for this season's sales, and all to be sold without reserve, to close an account. ALSO, WET GOODS FROM THE "NEW WORLD." 41 BALES WET DOMESTICS, SHEETINGS, TICKS, &c. To be sold by the Package. 23 ROLLS 4-4 INGRAIN CARPETINGS. ALSO, FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS, PANTALOON DUCK—4 cases, 70 pieces, Pantaloon Duck. SACKING—1 bale, 24 pieces, 40 inch Meal Sacking. The particular attention of all buyers is invited to this attractive and desirable sale. Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES, Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. They consist in part of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Of every quality and style. 18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX. 18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS. OPEN-FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE. ALSO, A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED. OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, &c.—The recent importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. They have just been landed, and comprise some of the most beautiful goods ever imported from Italy. Vases varying in size from one foot to eight feet high, Tazzas of exquisite workmanship, groups in alabaster, representing some of the most celebrated statuary, Bardiglio, Sienna, White Dove and other marbles, Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Etruscan, Florentine and other vases, real mosaic centre-tables, &c., &c. REAL MARBLE STATUARY—About 20 pieces, representing busts of the Seasons, original, by Delmedico; Beggar Boy, by Franzonni; Fisher Boy, by Tenevanni; St. John, original, by Barretti; Samuel, after Pompolini, and many other busts and figures by different artists. Also, several pieces of beautiful bronze and other articles of vertu. They can be examined a day before the sale as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTH-AV. AND THIRTIETH-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED INTEREST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: FOURTH-AV.—Four lots, with the four-story Philadelphia brick houses, with stores underneath, thereon, on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st., and known as Nos. 412, 414, 416 and 418 4th-av. Lots each 20x60, except corner, which is 27.4x60. THIRTIETH-ST.—Also, adjoining on the rear, the three three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 30th-st. Lots each 13.4x98.9. The premises can be seen by applying for the keys at the corner store. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st., and for further information, apply to SPEIR & NASH, No. 7 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Wall-st. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS—Belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, by order of SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, Executor, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1859, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
25 shares Seventh Ward Bank, $50 each.
60 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
150 shares Union Bank, $50 each.
160 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
100 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
Auction Sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales any days required. *Securities bought and sold at the Broker's Board and at* private sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer. TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a number of statuary, Egyptian and Sienna marble mantels, of the very best description, and made expressly for first-class dwellings. They will be sold without reserve to close an estate, affording a first-rate opportunity for parties building to *supply themselves at a low figure. They are now on ex*hibition at our salesroom, as above.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of M. Ulshoeffer, Referee. For full particulars, apply to C. W. SANDFORD and B. L. BILLINGE, No. 5 Tryon-row; or JUDAH & DICKENSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. CONTINUATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The sale of valuable lots, under the direction of Charles Yates, Esq., Trustee, will be continued THIS DAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and will include lots on Avenue A and 1st-av., 87th, 88th, 89th, 121st and 122d sts. 7 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer. AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF elegant and costly household furniture. ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood drawing-room furniture, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer. WM. WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture, &c., of a large house: Carpets, beds, bedding, sofas, rocking-chairs, pier glasses, piano, paintings, lace curtains, gas fixtures, &c., together with everything useful and necessary for housekeeping stores. Also, 50 dozen cane chairs, and 600 yards oil-cloth, in lots, to dealers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer. PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and rubbers at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods, to which we call the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer. GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock. Sale comprises a fine assortment of camellias, azaleas, Chinese primroses, &c., &c., from J. E. Rauch, Brooklyn. Sale of Dutch bulbs on Thursday.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer. 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 86 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALED IN MARKET, WITH IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful,* and if used by the young two or *three times a week, it will never fall or become gray;* then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS. Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, *to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now* extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1852.

*Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is prov*ing itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF [illegible] are frequently lost or impaired by [illegible] vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored [illegible] by "TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3" [illegible] in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 138 Franklin-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., four doors below Macdougal-st.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York; sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Diseases, including Constitutional Infection, [illegible], Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 9 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

QUEKU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY. Approved by the Academy of Medicine, for the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil. ALSO, QUEKU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. [illegible], and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expelling every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhea, and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* [illegible] states. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MULLER, No. 486 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 482 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private disease. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases also successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 482 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 9 P. M.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over [illegible] years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may come to him, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of *a physician, are particularly invited to call.* R. C.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 11 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—*Married and single, in health or disease*—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unrivaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Thursdays till 6 evening. Remedies by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remittance for monthly derangements from $5 to [illegible]. Guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Circular, containing particulars, mailed free [illegible] on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations [illegible]. Address Dr. THIERS, 86 West 24th-st., [illegible].

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 30 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of the above diseases. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE [illegible] *Private* Treatise, &c., office corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 130 Crosby-st.) hours, [illegible] and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations [illegible].

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug-store, No. 609 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs [illegible] removed without [illegible]. [illegible] if required, and new sets in [illegible]. [illegible] W. HAYS, Dentist, [illegible].

WINES AND LIQUORS.

30 BEAVER-ST. [illegible] 30 BEAVER-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES. FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

To the Public: We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indispensable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drunk freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., Sole agents for Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims. No. 30 Beaver-st.

CHAMPAGNE WINES OF BINET, FILS & CO., Reims. The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent requests so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the *United States* and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines consumed for *their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent* wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. The Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine. Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1, 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 47 WATER-ST. Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT—For sale by their Agent, E. K. HARBONT, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of CLARKSON & CO., for the transaction of the stock and insurance brokerage business, at No. 49 Pine-st. EUGENE L. CLARKSON. ROBERT L. CLARKSON. NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made. CROMWELL T. WHITE, JOHN HENRY WEEKS. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1859.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturer. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, SPLENDID [illegible] able prices. Private [illegible] rooms for sale cheap. W. E. GRIFFITH, [illegible].

U. S. [illegible] the State, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue circular notes and letters of credit [illegible]

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.—[illegible] City Companies, paying from Eight to [illegible] per cent dividends. [illegible] R. MURRAY, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Oct. 26, 1859.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN PURSUANCE OF [illegible] approved by the Board of Directors of [illegible] Central Railroad Company, will sell, [illegible] LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the [illegible] Exchange, in the City of New-York, on [illegible] the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock [illegible] the following parcels of the Stock of the said [illegible] (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders [illegible] neglected to make payment of the instalments [illegible] upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said [illegible], viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ludwig C. Von Velt	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] sale will [illegible] and the company will [illegible] purchasers. By order of the [illegible] J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS [illegible] subscription of $350,000 as additional stock [illegible] MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, [illegible] opened at the Bank of America, in this [illegible] on and after Monday, the 24th inst. [illegible] authorized capital of this Bank is $1,000,000, of [illegible] $750,000 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over [illegible] years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi [illegible] suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular [illegible] dividends of five per cent. have [illegible] with an accumulated surplus of [illegible] The charter is liberal in its provisions [illegible] personal liability clause, and has [illegible] to run. St. Louis is considered one of the [illegible] and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are [illegible]. The attention of capitalists and others is called [illegible] subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid [illegible] the time of subscribing, the residue within the next [illegible] year, as the Directors may call on due notice, [illegible] may all be paid up at the time at the option of the subscriber. Pro rata dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America. J. W. WILLS, President.

New-York, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1860.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due [illegible], to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. D. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of [illegible] and Finance, or to R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., corner 27th-av. and 27th-st., New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, [illegible] cash and the balance in first and [illegible] mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

[illegible] SAVINGS, No. 67 [illegible]-st., October 22, 1859.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not noted for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per cent. declared on the 21st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 15th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

STERLING [illegible] UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEISS & GREENLEAF, No. 30 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE [illegible] purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS. When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits. JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President. [illegible] L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. CHANGE OF HOUR. HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST, leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington (mail route) at 3:30 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., via New-Haven Railroad. Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore. For further particulars, apply to HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 65 Broadway and 297 Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be made out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 3 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept. EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.

Macomb's Dam, Nov. 12, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR FENCING.—THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will receive proposals until the 25th inst., at their office No. 2 Bowling-green, for building fences along the line of their Road. Parties will state the price per rod for furnishing all materials, and building a substantial post and board fence and rail fence, according to the specifications in the Company's office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUMEROUS complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIRECT from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 137 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON—BEST QUALITY FOR SALE, [illegible] received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 137 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible] WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. [illegible] above [illegible]-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge 3:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains—6:30 P. M., from depot corner White and Centre-sts. For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st. For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train. RETURNING, WILL LEAVE Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 8:40 A. M.; 1 and 5:40 P. M. White Plains—5 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M. Albany—11:30 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 31, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 9:30 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at [illegible] P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, [illegible] cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 1, 3 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. C. MINOT, General Superintendent. N. MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:45 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTE OF CROTON WATER. CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1859. The Croton Aqueduct Board being charged by law with the protection of the supply of water for the City, find it necessary again to call the attention of the inhabitants to the extraordinary waste which is committed.

It is believed upon sufficient data that not less than thirteen millions of gallons are wasted every day. When it is considered that the total quantity which can be brought into the City for the present is but thirty millions of gallons daily, this amount of waste seems altogether unjust and inexcusable. If but one half of this can be prevented by the very simple practice of a reasonable economy, the supply will be adequate to all emergencies.

This extravagant abuse in the consumption of water is not confined to any particular points of draught, but is universal. Reckless profusion in its use is permitted by heads of families in every department of domestic life, as well as in public buildings and manufactories, and probably results in a greater amount of waste in the former than in the latter. Another and most extravagant source of waste in cold weather, is the practice of permitting the water, both in private houses and in stores, to run day and night in order to prevent its freezing in the pipes. This can be prevented by drawing off the water from the pipes in the houses at night, or whenever it is not in active use. A faucet on the pipe at its entrance into a building is all the fixture that is necessary for this purpose.

All continuous streams of water for any purpose whatever, all self-acting, standing or sitting fixtures discharging quantities of water enormously disproportioned to the amount required for any legitimate purpose, and all other sources of waste, can be prevented by proper care, and are therefore required so to be, under the penalties provided by the City ordinances.

Wasteful practices are as unnecessary, in fact, as they are unjust to the honest consumer, who is thereby deprived of his proportion of the general supply.

The public is notified that in obedience to their duty, the Board find it imperatively necessary to exercise increased vigilance. Reports will be made daily of every description of waste, when the proper fines will be exacted, and the water will be cut off from every house, whether public or private, in which it is allowed. When the supply is cut off, it will not be renewed until the expense attending it be paid, and satisfactory assurances given that no further waste will be permitted.

By order of the Board. THOMAS B. TAPPEN, Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS FOGGO against ANTHONY P. SALTER, and Clarissa Salter, his wife, Frank S. Sclover, David B. Salter, Jr., Alfred G. Decker, David B. Salter, John J. Houseman, Lambert Suydam, Jeremiah S. Lane, William Bliss and Robert Wright. Summons for Relief (Com. not ser.) To the above defendants, Anthony P. Salter and Clarissa Salter, his wife, David B. Salter, Jr., and David B. Salter: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the fourth day of November, 1859, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1859. SESSIONS & REED, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Pine-street. n5-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beaucey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor. jy6-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859. WM. CHAUNCEY, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., Executors. o5-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859. FANNY SAMUELS, Administratrix. o20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859. SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator. o5-law6mW*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, USE JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO. REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA RAILROAD, And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, And SONORA, OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA, DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, on MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M., To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall. Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world. An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight. For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Price of passage in second cabin, $65 and $60. For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $130. Second Cabin Passage ... 75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $110. Second Cabin Passage ... 60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow. EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9. AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16. ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23. CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7. NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER,	SWITZERLAND,
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHOENIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION.

Making with others a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms. REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c. T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $300. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, P. C. SMITH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50. Freight 5 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays. No commission charged for forwarding. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov. 26. NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NOTICE.—CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER—to leave SATURDAY, Nov. 19, having been temporarily withdrawn for slight repairs—the steamship MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, will be substituted and leave on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Passengers already booked for the JAMES ADGER, will please take notice of the above, and have their tickets changed to the MARION. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATFIELD, will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec. Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 6th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on those dates. Passage Money to Nassau ... $45. Passage Money to Havana ... [illegible]. Passage Money between Nassau and Havana ... 15. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY. JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY. Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS ARE INFORMED that the United States Mail steamship ARIEL, of the Vanderbilt European Line, having been newly fitted throughout, will take the place of the NORTH STAR, and leave punctually at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 21, from foot of Warren-st., North River, where she now lies. For passage or freight, at greatly reduced rates, apply only to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. E. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE SICILIAN VESPERS. MOST POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE PRESENT OPERA SEASON. MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS. THIS WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 16 and 18. The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, are themselves obliged to announce THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS for THIS WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, notwithstanding the immense success of the new opera. They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair in December. THE OPERA SEASON unavoidably closes at the end of the present month. The company will perform in Philadelphia in December, in Boston in January, and return to New-York in February. IN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS, which are therefore the last of the Fall season, will take place the performances of MADAME ALBERTINI, Principal prima donna from the first Italian theatres. THE FIRST PERFORMANCES IN ITALIAN of Mozart's world renowned grand fairy opera of THE MAGIC FLUTE. and the revival of Meyerbeer's HUGUENOTS, with a most extraordinary cast, and entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris. (THIS Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, Last night but one of the new opera of THE SICILIAN VESPERS with its magnificent mise en scene, immense orchestra and chorus. CHARACTERS: COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA, MORRA, MULLER, CROUZA, QUINTO, XIMENES, RUBIO, BAUFI. TARANTELLE, By Miss DEULIN, Mr. DANSTAEDT, and the corps de ballet. TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT! First appearance in America of MADAME ALBERTINI, Principal Prima Donna from the first Italian Opera Houses. Third appearance of the Great Tenor SIGNOR CARLO BEAUCARDE. TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17, IL TROVATORE. MADAME ALBERTINI will make her first appearance in the rôle of Leonora, which she has "created" at the grand theatre of La Scala, in Milan. SIGNOR BEAUCARDE will make his first appearance in his original character of Manrico; the opera of IL TROVATORE having been expressly composed for him by Signor Verdi. PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK. TO-NIGHT—Last night but one of the SICILIAN VESPERS. THURSDAY—Début in America of Mme. ALBERTINI in IL TROVATORE, with the great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE, as Manrico, which part was expressly composed for him by Verdi. FRIDAY—Positively the last night of the SICILIAN VESPERS. SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE, on an extraordinary scale. MONDAY—First night in America of the MAGIC FLUTE. The sale of seats and private boxes for to-night's performance of THE SICILIAN VESPERS and for the first appearance of Mme. ALBERTINI, with the great tenor BEAUCARDE as Manrico in IL TROVATORE, and for the positively last night of THE SICILIAN VESPERS, on Friday, commences this morning, at the REGULAR TICKET OFFICES. The box office, Academy of Music; Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.; No. 3 Astor House; and Breusing's and Hall & Son's music stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ALBERTINI—BEAUCARDE. TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 17, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT! First appearance in America of MADAME ALBERTINI, Principal Prima Donna from the first Italian Opera Houses. Third appearance of the Great Tenor SIGNOR CARLO BEAUCARDE. TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 17, IL TROVATORE. MADAME ALBERTINI will make her first appearance in the rôle of Leonora, which she has "created" at the grand theatre of La Scala, in Milan. SIGNOR BEAUCARDE will make his first appearance in his original character of Manrico; the opera of IL TROVATORE having been expressly composed for him by Signor Verdi. PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK. TO-NIGHT—Last night but one of the SICILIAN VESPERS. THURSDAY—Début in America of Mme. ALBERTINI in IL TROVATORE, with the great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE, as Manrico, which part was expressly composed for him by Verdi. FRIDAY—Positively the last night of the SICILIAN VESPERS. SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE, on an extraordinary scale. MONDAY—First night in America of the MAGIC FLUTE. The sale of seats and private boxes for the first appearance of Mme. ALBERTINI, with the great Tenor, BEAUCARDE, as Manrico, in IL TROVATORE, and for the positively last night of THE SICILIAN VESPERS, on Friday, commences this morning at the REGULAR TICKET OFFICES. The box-office, Academy of Music; Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st., No. 3 Astor House, and Breusing's and Hall & Son's music store.

WINTER GARDEN. MISS AGNES ROBERTSON AS SMIKE, AND Mr. JEFFERSON AS NEWMAN NOGGS. Mr. JOHNSTON as Squeers. Mr. PEARSON as John Browdie. Mrs. BLAKE as Mrs. Squeers. Mrs. Allen as Mme. Mantilini. Mr. Stoddart as Ralph. Mr. GEO. HOLLAND as the Specimen Boy, and Scaley. Mr. HARRISON as Nicholas, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as Mantilini. N. B.—The success which attended the production of "Dot," or scenes from "The Cricket on the Hearth," induces the Management of the Winter Garden to produce another illustration from the same graphic author. The well-known types of character in "Nicholas Nickleby" have perhaps never fallen into hands of artists more admirably fitted to them than those who constitute the group sustaining the dramatic picture this evening: TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, Charles Dickens' Story of SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; SMIKE; OR, SCENES FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Newly dramatized by, and produced under the direction of, Mr. D. BOURCICAULT. To commence at 7½. Box office open from 8 to 5.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT, TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) OF THE WRECK ASHORE.

Miles Bertram, squire of Moatley ... Mr. Dyott
Capt. Grampus, a smuggler ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Marmaduke Magog, a village constable ... Mr. Blake
Jemmy Sterling, a farmer's boy ... Mr. Walcot
Walter Barnard, a young farmer ... Mr. Floyd
Farm Servants ... Messrs. Baker, Hill, Brown, and Dexter
Blackadder, mate of Bertram's vessel ... Mr. Young
Pirates ... Messrs. Oliver, C. Parsloe, and Hurley
Alice, dairy maid on Dame Barnard's farm ... Mrs. Hoey
Bella, her sister ... Miss Gannon
Dame Barnard ... Mrs. Walcot
Lucy ... Miss Carman
Mrs. Starling ... Miss Fyne

The entertainments to conclude with the laughable farce called TO PARIS AND BACK. In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.

NOTICE. CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE. MR. BROUGHAM, Having recovered from his indisposition, the highly popular comedy of FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME WILL BE REPRODUCED TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY;) ALSO, ON FRIDAY, With its great Cast, Music, Scenery and appointments. ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE STAR COMPANY will be concentrated on the production of Mr. Brougham's most brilliant comedy, entitled ROMANCE AND REALITY. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock. BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

DRAYTON'S NEW PARLOR OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.) BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS, Acknowledged by the public Press to be the most pleasing, elegant, and amusing entertainment in America. Every evening at 7½ o'clock, (except Saturday,) and A GRAND MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 2 P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock, Last time for the present of the Lyric Proverb, NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. To be followed with the charming Operetta, LOVE'S LABOR LOST. In which, by particular desire, Mr. Drayton will sing "SIMON THE CELLARER." THURSDAY, first performance in America of LOVE IS BLIND, and NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Places may be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the office of the New Parlor Opera House, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats 25 cents. The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY ... Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY ... Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL ... Musical Director

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, and EVERY EVENING during the week. CONTINUED SUCCESS. Crowds, Crowds, Crowds, Assemble Nightly at this popular Temple of Minstrelsy, to witness the UNAPPROACHABLE ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT Presented by the World-renowned GEO. CHRISTY, and his incomparable Troupe of STAR PERFORMERS. NEW ACTS, NEW SONGS, NEW FEATURES. Concluding with a new and LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE, EVERY EVENING. For particulars see programmes. N. B.—A number of new pieces in active preparation, and will shortly be produced. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OVERFLOWING HOUSES OVERFLOWING HOUSES OVERFLOWING HOUSES WHICH CONTINUE TO GREET THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL NEW AND BEAUTIFUL NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FIVE-ACT PLAY FIVE-ACT PLAY FIVE-ACT PLAY ENTITLED THE WIFE'S SECRET, THE WIFE'S SECRET, THE WIFE'S SECRET, THE WIFE'S SECRET, THE WIFE'S SECRET, It will be repeated with its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, DECORATIONS, &c. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1859. And every night till further notice, will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET, with the following excellent distribution of characters:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service ... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier ... H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward ... C. C. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop ... C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service ... Levick
Harry, a courier ... Jeffries
Richard, Robert, James { servants to Sir Walter } ... Henry, Evans, [illegible]
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn ... Miss Macarthy
Maud ... Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott ... Laura Keene

To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque of NORMA.

Norma ... Mr. Mark Smith
Adelgisa ... [illegible] Vincent
Clotilda ... Mr. C. Peters
The Children { An interesting duo of infantile loveliness } ... L. J. Vincent, Jeffries
Pollio, a Roman Pro-Consul ... Miss Macarthy
Flavius, a Centurion ... [illegible]
Oroveso, an Arch Druid ... Mrs Atwood

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance. Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Doors open at 6¼; performance commence at 7¼. THIS EVENING, Nov. 16, The performance will commence with the new Drama of FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME; OR, LIFE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS. To conclude with the roaring Farce of WIFE FOR AN HOUR.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway. BRILLIANT SUCCESS. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. OPEN EVERY EVENING. To conclude with the MASKED BALL. Unfortunate door-keeper ... Mr. Eph Horn. Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT. DODWORTH'S ROOMS, FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1859, by Miss GERTRUDE MELVIN, Her first appearance in America. Miss WILLOUGHBY, her first appearance, assisted by Mr. H. BELTON and Mr. FRED. KLEBS. Conductor—Mr. E. A. Payne. Admission 50 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY. SONNTAG'S PICTURE, "A DREAM OF ITALY," Having met with the unqualified praise of the Press and the numerous visitors to the above gallery, will remain on exhibition a short time longer. Admission 25 cents. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Mr. BROUGHAM, having recovered from his indisposition, FAST MEN will be reproduced, by universal desire, TO-MORROW, (Thursday); also FRIDAY.

THE OLD FOLKS AND TIMOTHY TITCOMB, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE ON THE SAME EVENING. TIMOTHY TITCOMB, (Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,) author of "Bitter Sweet," will deliver a lecture on American Social Life, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. After the lecture a concert will be given by FATHER KEMP'S "OLD FOLKS'" CONCERT COMPANY, With a splendid orchestra clad in the costumes of 100 (one hundred) years ago. They will sing old anthems and hymns, patriotic and sentimental songs of the good old times of our grandfathers. Tickets only 25 cents; to be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859 and '60. The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Music. The following eminent artists will appear: Signor STIGELLI, Tenor, and ARTHUR NAPOLEON, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

WAUGH'S ITALIA. ELEVENTH WEEK. HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway. MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN ITALY. Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES." Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE, THE WHITE CAPTIVE, On Exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS. Two grand pictures by that world-renowned artist, with her portrait painted by herself and Dubufe, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR, BY HIRAM POWERS. At Goupil's New Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

PICTURE GALLERY. FREE ADMISSION. Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of N. P. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 9 o'clock P. M.

MADAME LOUISE ABEL'S SOIREE MUSICALE, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock, AT DODWORTH'S SALOON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF that POPULAR FAVORITE Mr. T. HADAWAY. Engagement of Mr. DELMON GRACE. WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON at 3—The celebrated drama of THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. DELMON GRACE; Pauline, Mrs. J. J. Prior. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, first time of the American Drama of THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. John Shingle, DELMON GRACE. After which, Dancing, and THE CONJUGAL LESSON; Lullaby, Mr. HADAWAY. A full length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his son; the GRAND AQUARIA, OR RIVER GARDENS; a LIVING SEAL, &c., are among the curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet 13 extra.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—FATHER KEMP'S FAMOUS OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY will sing at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17, 18 and 19. With splendid orchestra clad in costumes of 100 years ago. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. No concerts ever drew like them. Grand daylight performance SATURDAY, P. M., 3 o'clock. Children admitted on this occasion 10 cents.

BLACK SWAN AGAIN—KNOWN AS MISS E. T. GREENFIELD—will give two grand concerts at Palace Garden, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 18 and 19, assisted by eminent artists. She will also give a concert at the Odeon, Williamsburgh, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, and Brooklyn Athenæum on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. These will positively be her only concerts for this season. Tickets 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—FATHER KEMP'S FAMOUS OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY will sing in Brooklyn Tabernacle, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15. In Jersey City, Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. At Cooper Institute on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17 and 19. With splendid orchestra clad in costumes of 100 years ago. Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. No concerts ever drew like them.

PERFECT SPECIMENS OF THE GIANT GORILLA, the Chimpanzee, the Kooloo-Kamba, the Nschiego, with their skeletons, and other rare and interesting animals, with the sacred Ibis, the Marabout and hundreds of strange and curious birds, and a great variety of domestic and warlike implements and manufactures of the natives of the interior of Africa, may be seen at De CHAILLU'S African Collection, No. 625 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker-st. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

THE BLACK SWAN WILL GIVE CONCERTS—Viz.: at New-Brunswick, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14; and Orange, at Library Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15; and at Newark, Orator Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16; and Williamsburgh, Odeon Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, 17; and Palace Garden, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. [illegible]

MOZART HALL.—MR. GEORGE J. ARNOLD gives his great lecture on the System of Nature, and his celebrated Imitations of Eminent Actors, THIS EVENING. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE. [illegible] PALACE GARDEN, [illegible] MONDAY, Nov. 21, and every afternoon and evening. Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents. VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE comprises a vast and varied collection of wild animals and reptiles from all climes in the globe. This collection is the largest and most perfect ever exhibited in regards quality or variety, and beauty of the animals it contains, and is the only legitimate Menagerie now in the United States. Prominent amongst the features of this establishment is the LIVING MAMMOTH Elephant, Hannibal, securely bound in large chain cables, and performed by that celebrated [illegible], B. F. THOMAS. Hannibal has ever been considered the wonder of the present age, and is the largest Elephant by several thousand pounds ever exhibited in any country. PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY will enter the dens of trained animals and exhibit to the audience the wondrous power he exerts over the fierce tenants of the forest. During the entertainment the celebrated Irish pony Black Diamond will be introduced, also the pony Prince and monkey Jocko. Amongst the most curious feats of brute sagacity and acquirements ever performed are those of the BORNEO MONKEY JOCKO, THE PONY RIDER. In early youth he was trained to feats of horsemanship, and having witnessed the performance of all the best equestrians of the day, he will give imitations of their respective styles on pony back, and conclude with an original act of his own.

NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS. CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE. AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 16. The enthusiastic reception of this popular equestrian troupe at the Chatham, on Monday last, is without a parallel in the history of the arena. The same SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP AND MAGNIFICENT GYMNASTICS will be repeated this afternoon and evening. Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents. No half-price.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR," (Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT,) will be on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, on and after FRIDAY, Nov. 18. J. McCLURE.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S LYRIC RECITALS, At GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 765 Broadway, THIS EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; three for $1; Gallery 25 cents.

EXHIBITION OF OLD COINS OF ALL nations. J. K. CURTIS, No. [illegible] Admission free.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE. The fifth in the ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES Will be delivered in SHILOH CHURCH, Prince-st., [illegible], ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., BY REV. E. P. ROGERS, of Newark, N. J. SUBJECT—A Poem, entitled, The Dred Scott Decision. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER. Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., D.D., will deliver the Fourth Lecture of his Course AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Subject—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism; a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs. TICKETS ONLY 25 CENTS. For sale at the door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

RUTGERS' INSTITUTE LECTURES. The fourth lecture in this course, by Rev. DR. [illegible] at Rutgers-st. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th of November. Subject: The Spiritual Change. Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door and usual places of deposit. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The Corporators of "Kane Monument Association" take pleasure in announcing that an opening Address to their course of Lectures will be delivered by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENING of Nov. 22, inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. The services of the following distinguished lecturers have been engaged: Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq., BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., H. L. HOSMER, Esq., [illegible]. Tickets for the Course (10 Lectures), admitting lady and gentleman, $3. Single tickets for the Course, $2, and can be obtained at the Music store of Wm. Hall & Son, at the office of Thompson & Brothers, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or either of the corporators. JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., WILL lecture in Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. Subject—The Unknown in Man, or Human Nature as a Field of Discovery. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; lecture at 7¾.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE WILL DELIVER a lecture on Eminent Women of the Past and Present Age, at Clinton Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Can be obtained at Astor-place Hotel, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. A. M. OSBORN, D. D., WILL DELIVER a lecture at the M. E. Church, 30th-st., WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subject: Western Language. A collection will be taken to aid the Trustees in paying the debt of the Church.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Quarter commences from first lesson taken. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued. Private, family, or school classes attended. Circulars at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 288 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, and No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City, Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn, Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for circular.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 80 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHOICE LANDS FOR MERCHANDISE OR CITY PROPERTY.—$1,000,000 worth of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, Yankee notions, carriages, furniture, &c., or good real estate in New-York or vicinity, wanted in exchange for choice farm, mineral or timbered land in the Western, Southwestern and Southern States. In some cases cash in fair proportion will be added. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

HAT AND FUR-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of the finest openings in the City for a practical Hatter of small means. The store is newly fitted up in a very tasty manner, and in one of the very best locations up town, doing a fine, prosperous trade. The place is sold in consequence of a change in business, which will be explained satisfactorily by applying at No. 487 Broadway.

OCEAN STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE OHIO, 3,300 tons, and the GEORGIA, 2,700 tons, formerly of the New-York and Aspinwall line, are offered for sale, as they lie at the pier on the North River, 26th-st., for cash or acceptable paper. Apply to H. H. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES, No. 596 Broadway—the stock of ribbons, trimmings, embroideries, &c., of the late firm of MITCHELL & McLINTOCK, for sale by private contract; also the lease and fixtures. Apply on the premises. THOS. DARLING, JAS. N. GIFFORD, Assignees. Nov. 12, 1859.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARTY already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 3,600 Post-office, with full address and residence.

MISSOURI LANDS AND CASH IN EXCHANGE for various kinds of goods, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c., &c. WM. M. ARBUCKLE, Room No. 7, No. 58 William-st. Hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a toy and woodenware store, located in Grand-st., New-York; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address DENTON, Box No. 143 Times Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE MOZART HALL MAYORALTY AND ALMSHOUSE CONVENTION was held at Mozart Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. The meeting was called to order by Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman pro tem. After the Wards had been called in order, it was moved and carried, that the meeting be adjourned until SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19 next. (Signed,) WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman. S. LIVINGSTON, D. BROPHY, P. GALLAGHER, Secretaries.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—THE regular meeting will be held at Polytechnic Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by the President, [illegible], on The Religious Reformations of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. The public are invited.

WAKEFIELD.—THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL Meeting of the Members of Industrial Home Association No. 2, at No. 163 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all the members will attend, as the business is of the utmost importance. JOHN COMERFORD, President.

NOTICE.—THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, will be held in the Lecture-room of [illegible] Church, corner of 19th-st. and University-place, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock.

THE MARYLAND AND FREE-SOIL CONVENTION.

Meeting in Baltimore of Friends of Popular Sovereignty—Amount of Conservatism Exhibited—Speeches, &c.

THE DISTRACTED PEOPLE'S VIEW OF THE MEMPHIS FERRY INVASION.

Meeting in Spring-street Hall—Speeches, &c.

A meeting of about thirty-five colored persons was held at Spring-street Hall last evening, in response to a call for "All those who love liberty better than slavery," to hear an address from Mr. J. J. Simmons upon the attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Thomas Downing, a colored gentleman, opened the meeting with a brief address.

Mr. Simmons then delivered his address, commenced by stating that he spoke for himself, and not for others. He knew of no people who had been treated more like dogs than the people of color, who had been treated like men, if they were to have redress they should secure it for themselves, as the Scandinavian philanthropy of the Pennsylvania Legislature had done. He was for one—before their own rights—he was for the auction block, and at the auction block he would stop agitation and the South would stop agitation. Slavery, he had no sympathy with the Democratic Party, for it was the party of slavery. Harper's Ferry, for it was the Democratic party, if the blacks had had the movers of Harper's Ferry would have been a different story to tell. The blacks were not to continue the slaves of Southern white men good property, but were to act in behalf of themselves and say that God and their conditions would be better. They had the power to make themselves respected as men and change their conditions. He was prepared to fight with the men of Southern birth, for they were their equals. He was prepared to fight for the native soil, and he asked if they were not prepared to fight for the liberties of the blacks. How long should they remain in bondage? Could they remain enslaved contrary to God? No: the day had arrived for them to consider that they were their equals, and demonstrate that they were their equals. Let them demonstrate their claims their divisions would not be the boast of their opponents. It was time to speak and act as men, and not after future generations. There were men of color capable of creating an image of equality the Senators of Washington. Why should they succumb? Prayers and talking would not do—they must meet the white man face to face and show that they were men. They should learn to handle powder and not quit they had learned that combat they enjoy liberty. What did they care if the Atlantic Press should misrepresent him in the South, but he knew that there were many John Browns not hung, and would feel himself honored were it his lot to be a candidate for the gallows under such circumstances. The Democratic Party would be blasted out of existence in 1860. The Republican Party was not doing all it could, but it was the only party with anything for the black. Prayers for the slave holder would not do much good; the best prayers for them would be powder and shot. [Applause.] They had tried it long enough, and their cheeks had been well watered, "crying for them devils down South." Whenever John Brown was hung, and the last breath left his body, the best thing Gov. Wise could do would be to prepare for himself death; he couldn't be President of the United States. He thought Wise would meet the same fate as "bully Hayne." He had seen the likenesses of the Virginia Jurymen who had tried Brown, and they were bad fellows if their likenesses were good. Gov. Wise was as patriotic as Paran in shooting Greytown. The speaker would perhaps see the black race swept from the country ere these things remain unatoned. He did not believe the soldiers of the North would fight against the blacks struggling for liberty. For his own part he would advise each black man to purchase a musket, keep it in his house, and use it when necessary. He was willing to die any time for rescuing a fugitive slave—let them never be a fugitive slave return. [Applause.] The Herald had never spoken the truth about the blacks, the Tribune, he said, was next in holiness to the Bible, and the Times in his opinion, had turned somersets like the wind vane suitable in Broadway; it had never spoken truth and was a little merciful to them. The niggers would have to lick some white men before they could be respected. The devil could not be affected by praying. If the colored people would enlighten the people more and pray less they would be more good done. He regretted that John Brown was not hung, and, in conclusion, hoped that they would not forget to keep their powder dry, each get a gun, and do it at once, so as to be prepared for the blow for their own liberties.

At the close of Mr. Simmons's speech, Mr. James Gibbs delivered an off-hand telling address, relating his experience from Slavery, urging the blacks to act in concert to secure their own liberties, and cautioning them not to trust any but themselves in so important a matter. He frequently brought down the house with the ready wit and aptness of illustration.

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF DR. W. R. PALMER, AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

Dr. Wm. R. Palmer was arrested and taken before Judge Hurt, at Memphis, on Wednesday last, on a charge of being concerned in the Harper's Ferry conspiracy. After a thorough examination into all the facts of the case, Palmer was committed in default of $5,000 bail to take his trial at the District Court. We subjoin the following correspondence, which was developed on the examination:

LETTER FROM THE AID-DE-CAMP OF GOV. WISE.

Executive Department, Richmond, Oct. 25, 1859.

To Mr. Andrew Jackson Grayson, of Tennessee:

Sir: I am instructed by the Governor of this Commonwealth to inclose to you copies of letters and papers addressed to him from an anonymous writer, who signs himself a "A Traveler." Although they reached him from an irresponsible source, he feels it to be his duty to inform you of their contents, that you may judge for yourself of their importance, in the present excited state of the public mind.

Very respectfully,

WM. MUNFORD,

Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary.

"A TRAVELER'S" LETTER.

The following is a heading at the beginning of the first page, "Manhattan Hotel, Murray H.; second door from Broadway, New-York." Below this, on the left-hand, is a "sketch of the Hotel," then follows on the right the advertisement of Hugunin & Fling, paperhanger. Then the letter begins:

New-York, Oct. 23, 1859.

Dear Sir: While in the cars to-day on a passage from Philadelphia to New-York, a young man who occupied the seat first in front of me, got up to go out at one of the way stations. He had an envelope in his grip; I thought I saw something fall from the side-pocket of his overcoat as he started. On looking over into the seat I discovered he had dropped two letters and a memorandum. I took them up, but too late to give them to him, as the cars had started again. I discovered a sealed letter to Capt. J. Brown, Harper's Ferry, and having my curiosity excited on account of the coincidence of the address with that of Brown, the insurrectionist, I was led to read the other side, addressed to Wm. Hanson, which had been opened. When I found it I was satisfied from reading this letter, that the sealed letter was for Brown, the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist you now have under arrest. As I suspect the contents of that letter to be of an incendiary character, I have concluded to send them to you for disposal; I therefore send them just as I found them, inclosed in the same envelope with this note. If there be any allusion in the letter to Brown, it may be of service to you, and if not, Captain Brown cannot be injured by receiving it at your hands. In this matter I feel that I act only as a good citizen, and a lover of the Union. I hope you will not feel offended at my sending this as an anonymous note. I do so simply because I do not wish my name in any manner connected with Brown or Harper's Ferry.

I remain respectfully, TRAVELER.

To Gov. Gov. H. A. Wise.

LAWRENCE THATCHER'S LETTER.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1859.

To Capt. A. Brown, General Commander-in-Chief of the Provisional Government, United States Army.

Dear Capt.: I have just completed my tour through the Southern States, and am on my way to Kentucky. In my last letter to you I mentioned that I should give the states of Tennessee and Arkansas a thorough scrutiny. I did so, and am satisfied that of all the States of the South, Tennessee and Arkansas are the best fitted to make the first strike in. These two States have but few whites in favor of Slavery—while they contain an immense number of slaves already ripe, and ready at the first intimation to strike defiant blow for their freedom; while the large mass of the whites are against Slavery, and will be ready to assist them at a moment's warning. Several of them stated to me that they had gone so far as to prepare arms for their slaves, and instruct them in their use, and how to act when the worst comes to the worst. While at Brownsville, Tenn., I addressed a letter to the school teacher, Mr. B——, and he came to Brownsville to see me.

He says there is no avocation in which a man can do so much good for our cause as that of schoolteaching, because all the country around have so much influence in a school-teacher who conducts himself right. He says that the large majority of colored people in his part of the State are ready to take up arms at a moment's warning, and a large number of whites are ready to join them. He says we must send out more well-qualified men to the South as school-teachers, and work them in everywhere. He gave me a letter of introduction to your friend, Mr. Palmer, who is an extensive farmer near Shelby Depot, on the Brownsville Railroad. I did not get out at that depot, fearing inquiring of a passenger in the cars, I learned that Mr. Palmer did not then live on his plantation, on account of a difficulty between himself and wife, and an injunction on his property, and a suit pending a divorce, and that he would be hard to find; so I concluded to go on.

When I arrived at Memphis, I accidentally met Mr. Palmer at the hotel where I stopped. I handed him Mr. B's letter. After reading it, he cordially shook my hand, and invited me to take a walk with him. We went up to a place on the bank of the river, called the old Navy-Yard, and took a seat on some logs in a secluded place, where he said we could talk freely. He said he had deeply sympathized with you, Captain, in all your troubles, as he had been a martyr of slavery himself. He said he had been working silently, but steadily, for our cause for two years, and that he had married a widow who had a number of slaves, for the purpose of establishing himself in the slaves, for the purpose of establishing himself in the good graces and confidence of the slaveholders about him. That he had first intended, at the first good opportunity, to transfer all the slaves he had got into his possession by marrying, to Canada, or by way of Cincinnati; and that he had a great many more, belonging to his neighbors, that were ready to go with them; but a difficulty had occurred between himself and wife, and that she had, with the secret advice of several slaveholders and scoundrels about his plantation, suddenly ejected him from the place, and without a moment's warning. That she was still suing her for his rights by marriage; and that the Supreme Court had given a decision in his favor, and that he could now go in possession of his property, and that should he once get full control of them he would, at a favorable moment, arm them and between four and five hundred more, and make a start in the night time from Memphis. That he had friends in Cincinnati who had promised to have one of the largest and swiftest steamers on the river great to tie up and wait for them at the mouth of Hatchie river, under the pretence of undergoing repairs.

That he had all his arrangements completed, and whenever he said the word, could take from 50 to 1,000 at a trip, and land them safely at Cairo, in the swamps of Indiana, where they would atones be free. I found Mr. P. a very bold schemer, and a man of good address and winning manners, and the very man for our purposes; and as it is known he is a slaveholder himself, no one would for a moment suspect him for being concerned with our cause. I showed him our constitution for the Provisional Government, with which he was much pleased, and I advised him not to make the stampede of slaves he expected to make, but to keep them at work, secretly preparing each other, and as many others as they could get to join them for our October strike. He said he would do so, and that he could guarantee 1,000 armed slaves who would be ready to spring together at a moment's call, and that as soon as operations were commenced with them, that other slaves would flock to them by thousands wherever they went, through all parts of the State. He is very severe on a doctor in his neighborhood, who has been appointed by the Court co-receiver of his property, and I am afraid his anger towards this man will cause him to be guilty of some rash act, which will expose his plan of operations. I told him he hadn't ought to give too loose reins to his passions, but curb it until the proper time. He says this doctor was the adviser of his wife, and had himself appointed receiver, so as to frustrate all his plans, but that he would disappoint him yet, and that, once he had him in his power, he would not spare him one drop of blood in existence. He said that this doctor had dishonored his marriage bed; but that he did not care for, as he did not care for his wife, as she was a Southern fool; that the position her property gave him, and the power to effect his end, was all he asked for; but that Doctor had interfered with him in other ways, for which he would yet have his heart's blood. I warned him to be not so blood-thirsty, and, in all he did, not to spill blood, unless in self-defence or in fighting for Freedom. He said that, though born in North Carolina, he had from a child hated Slavery, and that, in spending a number of years at the North, he had learned to appreciate the philanthropic motives of our friends, and that he had pledged himself to work faithfully to the end ever since. He said he had great influence over most of the slaves in his part of Tennessee, and that he often met them on the roads and by-places, and had long talks with them, and that he always found them ripe for the cause. Mr. P. then returned to the hotel with me, and in the evening introduced me to several merchants and others, in Memphis, who were with us heart and hand.

From my interview with Mr. Palmer, I judge him to be a shrewd man, and through his position and influence well calculated to become one of our principal leaders in the South. He seems to thoroughly understand the Railroad business. I would scarcely expect to find in a Southern city situated as Memphis is, in the midst of a cotton-growing country, so large a number of whites ready to aid us, and strike when necessary for our cause.

Mr. Palmer says you must write to him every week and keep him posted as to our plans, and he will act in concert with us, in everything you may direct.

I think he is a brave and conscientious man, and you need not fear him. He has, no doubt, been severely abused where he lives, and his wrongs have made him desperate. I have been through a large portion of Arkansas, and have found we have but few friends among the whites in that State, as most of them are blood-thirsty slaveholders; but the slaves are all willing and ready, and so far outnumber the whites that a bold stroke of one day will overthrow the whole State. I leave Memphis to-morrow, by way of Clarksville, for Mammoth Cave, where I wish to be for a number of days before anything comes of there. Wm. Hunter has just arrived here from New-Orleans on his way to Harper's Ferry. Nothing could have happened better for me. I guess I must be in a streak of good luck. I feared to write particulars to you by mail for the danger of interception. But as William is here I write you in full and trust it to his care.

He swears to me that he will deliver it to you in person, or die trying. He is a good boy and may be depended upon. Now, I say, be cautious, and let us have a strike soon. It cannot come too quick, for I believe from what I have seen that the whole South is ready for it. I have to be very careful here, as the people are very suspicious of Northern men. I sometimes register one name and then another, to suit the circumstances, as I travel about. Sometimes I pass for a traveling preacher, and at others as a New-Orleans merchant, looking at the crops and talking of speculation in cotton, etc. Southern people are easily gulled. If there will be any failure in the Harper's Ferry strike, let me know in time. You shall hear from me soon. Yours, faithfully,

LAWRENCE THATCHER.

P. S.—Mr. Palmer says you must address your letters to him as follows:

Dr. W. Russell Palmer, Green Bottom, Shelby County, Tenn.

LETTER FROM DR. HOWE ON HIS CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, publishes the following letter in the *Atlas and Bee* of yesterday:

Boston, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

Rumor has mingled my name with the events at Harper's Ferry. So long as it rested on such absurdities as letters written to me by Col. Forbes, or others, it was too idle for notice. But when complicity is distinctly charged by one of the parties engaged, my friends beseech me to define my position; and I consent, the less reluctantly, because I divest myself of what, in time, might be considered an honor, and I want no undeserved ones.

As regards Mr. Cook, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I never saw him; never even heard of him until since the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. That event was unforeseen and unexpected by me; nor does all my previous knowledge of John Brown enable me to reconcile it with his characteristic prudence, and his reluctance to shed blood, or excite servile insurrection. It is still, to me, a mystery and a marvel.

As to the heroic man who planned and led that forlorn hope, my relations with him in former times were such as no one ought to be afraid or ashamed to avow. If ever my testimony to his high qualities can be of use to him or his, it shall be forthcoming at the fitting time and place. But neither this nor any other testimony shall be extorted for unrighteous purposes, if I can help it.

There are, among the statutes of our Union, certain weapons, concealed as are the claws of the cat, in a velvet paw, which are seemingly harmless, but are really deadly instruments by which we of the North may be forced to uphold and defend the barbarous system of human Slavery. For instance, a dishonest judge, in the remotest South, or in far-off California, may, upon the affidavit of any white person that the testimony of any citizen of Massachusetts is wanted in a criminal suit, send a Marshal, who may bail such citizen before the judge, and there, among strangers, to recognize for his appearance in court, or be committed to jail. Upon the stand, such expressions of opinion may be drawn from him, as will mark him for an Abolitionist, and turn him out of the Court-house to the tender mercies of a people once called chivalrous and generous, but among whom the love of fair play seems rapidly dying out. Such martyrdom might be coveted by some, if any high purpose were to be gained by it; but it is especially undesirable when the testimony is not sought with open and righteous, but with false and revengeful purpose.

I am told by high legal authority, that Massachusetts is so trammeled by the bonds of the Union that, as matters now stand, she cannot, or dare not, protect her citizens from such forcible extradition; and that each one must protect himself, as he best may. Upon that hint I shall act: preferring to forego anything rather than the right to free thought and free speech.

Yours, faithfully, S. G. HOWE.

PERSONAL.

John Mitchel writes a second letter of his series from Paris to the *Irishman*, counseling the "nationalists" of Ireland "to be prepared." He expects ere long to see Gibraltar, as the key of the Mediterranean, and San Juan, as the key of the Columbian Archipelago, wrested from "the swindler and usurer of Bullone," England; then he adds, on behalf of his brother "Colts"—"happy if we can but prepare ourselves to rise to our own feet and stand erect upon our own soil when the felonious gripe is loosened from our throats."

A letter from Paris in *Le Nord*, dated the 28th, states that Mr. Cobden had had an interview with the Emperor on the previous day. The same letter states that Lord Brougham was at Paris, and going to stay there a few days on his way to Cannes, whereas on the 20th Lord Brougham addressed an evening meeting at Newcastle.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says of Napoleon's autograph letter to Victor Emanuel: "I have strong reasons to know that the Emperor himself was a party to its publication in an indirect manner."

Mr. Rarey of late has been giving gratuitous exhibitions of horse-taming to the carters, cab, and omnibus men of Glasgow.

Literary Notice.

HARRY LEE; OR, HOPE FOR THE POOR. Harper & Bros.

When book readers shall have finished and discussed the great books of great writers, rested for awhile and taken breath, they will turn to this humbler touching tale of "poverty's wooing" and learn to love its unknown author. It deals not in scenes of a hundred years ago, but of our own time, and with no theologic aims seeks to render useful those views which are now received. It is altogether undenominational and is aglow with a truly Catholic Christian spirit. Though not written for criticism the author has given an earnest of power and pathos which will render her writings ever acceptable. The book will meet, as it merits, an extensive sale, and benefit that most excellent charity, the *Newsboys' Lodging House*. It should have a place in every American parlor, nor should any popular or religious library be without a *copy*.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL TYLER CONVICTED.—The trial of United States Marshal Tyler, of Detroit, for shooting Capt. Jenns, of the brig *Concord*, took place in the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, Mich., last week, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Counsel for the State, Messrs. H. McAlpin, Jacob M. Howard, and H. D. Terry. For the prisoner, Messrs. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, and J. C. Collier, of Port Huron. It will be recollected that Tyler had been tried for the same offence before the United States District Court in Detroit, and was let off with but slight fine and imprisonment. The case has excited no little interest and feeling in this quarter, and the verdict of the St. Clair Jury better comports with public sentiment than that of the previous one of manslaughter.

CITY BULLETIN.

The Mayor and City Patronage.

There would appear to be a very general disposition amongst certain journals to censure the Mayor for a partisan administration of the City patronage, and to hold him responsible for the character of certain obnoxious subordinates employed in several departments of the City Government. We do not think the censure on either of these points well founded, and believe that a fair statement of the case is due to the Mayor as a simple act of justice, and that such a statement will go far to set him right in the public mind.

The present Mayor, it is true, was nominated and elected by an independent opposition—largely, no doubt, consisting of Republicans and Native American, but also with important accessions from the respectable adherents of Tammany Hall, who had become disgusted with the One-man power and general civic irregularities engendered by the preceding Mayor. It was a common rising against a common enemy; and it was thought essential to success by the coalition thus formed, to place a man of well-known Democratic principles and antecedents in command of the newly organized force.

No one acquainted with City politics could have entertained the least hope of success against Fernando Wood in the last Municipal contest, had the nominee of the opposition been otherwise than a Democrat of recognized strength in his own party, and of good personal antecedents, to satisfy and invite the neutral vote. It was because the present Mayor fulfilled these requisites that he was selected as standard-bearer; and judging him from this point of view, we think no fault can be found with the general tenor of such appointments as he has made himself.

The first civic department which the Mayor organized was the Street Department; and we believe the public have good reason to be satisfied with the operations of that office. To appoint a Street Commissioner, the concurrence of a majority of the Board of Aldermen was requisite; and that majority being Democratic—elected on Democratic nominations, pure and simple—it was not possible to secure their assent to any other than a Democratic nominee. In this emergency Mr. Edward Cooper consented to accept the place, resigning for the time valuable private business, worth many times the amount of his civic salary; and of the Heads of Bureaux appointed by him, it is enough to quote the names of Messrs. Corlies and Schierpellin to show that the Republican element of the present Mayor's constituency had a fair representation in the patronage of the Street Department.

The main work of that office done, and the contesting claims of Messrs. Conover and Devlin settled, Mr. Cooper naturally wished to be relieved from his onerous duties and the heavy personal sacrifices which the appointment involved. It became necessary to again induce a majority of the Board of Aldermen to confirm a Street Commissioner nominated by the Mayor; and the Republican Superintendents of Bureaux, comprehending the necessities of the case fully, and being men independent of office, very generously, and of their independent motion, resigned their own positions, in order to place so much additional patronage at the disposal of the Mayor, for the purpose of enabling him to secure Aldermanic consent to the proposed change. In this way Street Commissioner Smith was at last confirmed—the Republicans ceasing to have a head of Bureau in the Street Department, but a full and fair share of Republican clerks being still retained in that office.

In the City Inspectorship case, name after name was sent in by Mayor Tiemann and rejected by the Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, in regard to this office, neither knew nor wished to know the political proclivities of the men whom he recommended; but sent in their names exclusively on the ground of "professional fitness," as vouched to him by a number of our most eminent physicians, who had been called into council with him on this subject. The first name sent in was that of Dr. Foster, who turned out to be a Republican; but the office was finally given to Col. Delavan, as the only fit and proper person in whose favor the Democratic Aldermanic majority could be induced to vote. Over the sub-appointments made by the City Inspector since his confirmation, the Mayor has exercised no control, and has not had, we believe, the naming of a single man. Rumor adds, moreover, that the City Inspector himself is not morally, though legally, responsible for seven-eighths of the subordinates saddled on the City Treasury through his Department. The Aldermanic majority took all such business off his hands before confirming him, and the only power left to him is that of removal for satisfactory cause.

We might cite the Croton Board as an example of the Mayor's freedom from illiberal Democratic partisanship wherever he himself was allowed control. Mr. Alfred W. Craven's reappointment was certainly a concession to the Republican element, and Mr. Thomas B. Tappen, the Democratic member, has been steadily overbalanced in the distribution of Croton patronage. Mr. Craven had personal claims on some prominent Democrats, and it was solely owing to this influence that the Mayor, however willing, had power in the Board of Aldermen to do justice in this case.

As to certain worthless and disreputable Democratic Ward politicians of the shoulder and porter-house class, alleged to be still retained in the Street and City Inspector's Departments, it is enough to say that the Mayor was not consulted as to their appointment in the first instance, and has no legal power to insist on their removal, as matters stand. All that he can do, he is doing; and already some of the most obnoxious employes have been made walk the official plank. Moreover, as we learn, many of the rowdies put down to the City Government are not so employed, but draw monthly retaining-fees from the Federal branch of Democratic patronage. It is but justice to Mayor Tiemann that these things should be known, as the City is certainly indebted to his services in no common degree, and as an attempt appears in progress to deprive him of that honest recognition which is the only recompense he has sought.

MOZART HALL MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF FERNANDO WOOD.

The Mozart Hall Mayoralty Convention met again last evening according to appointment. In order to avoid a repetition of the scenes of Monday night, tickets were issued to each delegate, bearing the name of Gideon Dean, Chairman. The Convention was called to order by Judge Dean, and Messrs. Livingston and Garrick were chosen Secretaries. A viva voce vote resulted in the unanimous nomination of Fernando Wood as candidate for the Mayoralty. James Lynch was then named for Almshouse Commissioner, and Messrs. Stephen P. Russell, Isaac Lawrence, Francis Fleet, John Boyd and Stephen Lynch were apointed a committee to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination. A committee of one from each Ward was also appointed to make preparations for a ratification meeting.

The proceedings were very harmonious. A large crowd collected outside of the hall, in hopes of being admitted to the meeting, but none but the holders of the little red tickets were successful. After the Convention had adjourned, Mr. Wm. Wilson commenced to speak, but the extinction of the gas brought his remarks to a sudden conclusion.

POLL-LISTS FOR THE DECEMBER ELECTION.

In accordance with the notice previously given, the County Registrars appeared yesterday, at one o'clock, at the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, to obtain the poll-lists in order to make out a new registry for the December election. As most of the canvassers in the State election had sealed up their lists in the same package with their returns, and as the Supervisors alone are authorised to open the returns, the Registrars of the first three Wards were the only ones who obtained the lists. The following correspondence has passed on the subject:

New-York, Nov. 15, 1859.

Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., Attorney, &c.

Dear Sir: It appears that the poll-lists for most of the Election Districts of this City are sealed up with the election returns. As it was necessary for the Inspectors of Registry to have the lists to make up the Registry lists in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, we have endeavored in vain to procure to-day a vote of the Board of Supervisors to open all the returns, in order that the poll-lists may be taken out and furnished to the Inspectors of Registry for the respective Districts. Under these circumstances, as the County Clerk cannot furnish the poll-lists, what course of action would you recommend in the matter?

Yours, respectfully,

E. F. PURDY, President Board of Supervisors.

District-Attorney's Office, Nov. 15, 1859.

Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., President Board of Supervisors.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of this day, I would respectfully state that the poll-lists for most of the Election Districts in this City are sealed up with the election returns. As it was necessary for the Inspectors of Registry to have the lists to make up the Registry lists in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, we have endeavored in vain to procure to-day a vote of the Board of Supervisors to open all the returns, in order that the poll-lists may be taken out and furnished to the Inspectors of Registry for the respective Districts. Under these circumstances, as the County Clerk cannot furnish the poll-lists, what course of action would you recommend in the matter?

Yours, respectfully,

E. F. PURDY, President Board of Supervisors.

District-Attorney's Office, Nov. 15, 1859.

Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., President Board of Supervisors.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of this day, I

[Advertisement.]

WARM UNDER-GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
BEST GOODS—LOWEST PRICES.
GREATEST ASSORTMENT.
Examine and Compare.
No. 637 Broadway,
And No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Heavy All-wool Undergarments,
For Man, Women and children,
At McLaughlin's
Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

A Warning.—If you recover health when treated by calomel, blue pills, sweats, blisters, bleeding, and other hedge to break down the best constitution in the world, how much sooner would Brandreth's Pills have restored you, which seize only upon those matters which occasion disease? But you may die under the old treatment, while Brandreth's Pills are sure to cure you if health is a possible attainment. Sold at No. 398 Canal-street, and by all druggists—25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Any lady afflicted by cutaneous eruptions, &c., may quickly remove the blemish and restore the skin to its natural state—all that is necessary to insure a cure, is to rub the Ointment into the parts affected. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 15.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	105¾	750 N. Y. Central R.	89
4,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	80	8 Hud. River R.	27¾
22,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¼	100 do	28
5,000 do	86	200 Harlem Railroad	10
5,000 California St. 7s	84¼	100 Reading Railroad	57¾
4,000 Virginia St. 6s	94	100 do	58
4,000 E. R. 2d m. b.	83	200 Mich. Cen. R.	53 41¾
10,000 do	83½	50 do	41¾
5,000 do	83½	50 do	41¾
4,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	43½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. R.	17¾
5,000 do	45	150 Panama Rail'd	130
5,000 Erie R. C. bs. '42	24	150 do	130¼
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	93	50 do	130¼
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	79¾	50 do	130¼
1,000 do	79	50 do	130¼
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m. bs.	41	50 do	130¼
7,000 Ill. Central R. bs.	86	50 do	130
3,000 do	84¾	25 do	130
10,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	12	50 Illinois Cen. RR.	61¾
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	90¼	100 do	61¾
20 do	90	200 do	61¾
20 Merchants' Bank	18	200 do	61¾
80 Mechanics' Bank	115¾	50 do	61¾
20 Bank of America	112	15 Cl. Col. & Cin. RR.	92¼
30 National Bank	105¾	400 Galen. & Chic. R. R.	71½
42 Bank of Commerce	80¾	100 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	64¾
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97	100 do	63
65 Penn. Coal Co.	83½	300 do	63¼
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	59	100 do	63¼
70 do	73	100 do	63¼
80 Cum. C. Pfd.	59	15¾	183 Del. Lac. & W. RR.	91

SECOND BOARD.

£2,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¼	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	22
1,000 B. C. W. Loan	103	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	63
7,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs	12	150 Panama R.	130¼
22 Bank of State N. Y.	86¾	50 do	127
30 Bank of Commerce	99¼	50 do	127
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	73¾	50 do	130¼
100 N. Y. Central R.	89	50 do	127¾
50 do	89	100 do	126
50 do	89	50 Ill. Central R.	61¾
100 do	89	50 do	61¾
50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6¾	50 do	61¾
50 do	6¾		

Tuesday, Nov. 15—P. M.

The Stock Market was again inactive to-day and the speculation of the Street quite dull, except on one or two Stocks, Panama being most buoyant, and further advancing 3 ⅌ cent. The price realized 128 ⅌ cent. this afternoon, with little or no abatement in the demand. The rise is thus made 6 ⅌ cent. in less than a week. In the other Railways prices are generally steady, and the efforts at depression by contract and other sales for the *Bear* account, during the present comparatively dull term, make but little success. Chicago and Rock Island and Hudson River partially advanced on Monday's rates, while New-York Central sold steadily at 89 ⅌ cent., the business being confined to about 1,000 shares. Scarcely a transaction took place on the Street between the sessions of the Board, and much surprise is expressed that the market refuses to yield to such unusual dullness in speculation for the rise. Galena and Chicago left off 71¼@72 ⅌ cent.; the two Michigan roads at yesterday's rates. Illinois Central, in which the speculators for the fall have been indulging somewhat freely for a week or so past, was sold down to 61¼ ⅌ cent. In the absence of any encouragement to sell the Scrip Stock at $21½ for $60 paid, a rumor is started that another assessment will *soon* be demanded, though no intimation of the call has yet been given from the office. As the October interest was paid without *calling upon the stockholders*, and the immediate finances of the Company are understood to be easy, the payment of another instalment is probably three or four months off, and when it comes it will be for the liquidation of a temporary loan of £150,000 made in London last Spring, when the New-York Board expressed a preference for a $5 call on the Scrip, but were overruled by the London Committee. That negotiation cost the Company a higher rate of interest than the managers are willing to pay again, and it will not be renewed, as at present advised, on like terms. Under the circumstances we believe that the alternative of an assessment on the Scrip would enhance, rather than depreciate, the Scrip shares. The last sales in London (reported by the *Hungarian*) were at 37¼@¾ discount. An order from Canada for several thousand shares was filled in this market a week or ten days since. The amount now at the command of the Brokers is 9,500 shares out of a capital of 175,000 shares. The Bonds of the Company continue in steady demand at 84¼@85 ⅌ cent. The Bonds of the Erie Company advanced to day 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on the third mortgage, and 2 ⅌ cent. on the fourth, with a large demand for the former. The common Bonds sold at 24 ⅌ cent. Hudsons first and second mortgages steady; the thirds lost 1 ⅌ cent. of the advance of last week. The Brooklyn Water Loan has gone up 2 ⅌ cent. Harlems are well held, and but few offered at the Board. State Stocks were barely steady to-day. The Coal shares are firm for Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson. The Anthracite trade is generally active, and the *Miners' Journal* of Saturday (usually a cautious authority in regard to the prices and prospects of the business) reports more encouragingly than for some months past. Of the increased tonnage this season, the most liberal share relatively falls to the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following is the statement, furnished this afternoon, of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal during the week ending 12th inst., for the season to same date, and during the corresponding periods last year:

	1859. Week.	1859. Week.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	16,424	16,626	5,797
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,403	18,793	1,609
Total tons	36,827	29,421	7,406

	1859. Season.	1858. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	546,627	326,498	220,129
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	666,679	594,960	72,020
Total tons	1,213,297	921,078	292,219

The market for Money keeps easy on temporary loan to the Brokers, owing, in part, to the present dullness of employment among the Stock Brokers. Prime indorsed paper is also passed at the usual low rates of 6@7 ⅌ cent., according to date, but fair single names are in less favor, owing to the unexpected suspension of a South-street house, noticed yesterday. There is also some difficulty to-day with the joint paper of three or four parties, in fair credit, given out some months since for account of the Kerosene Oil Company, whose building and supplies were about to be enlarged in advance of the demand for their manufactured Oil. The coals used are of a peculiar character, and are imported from North Britain, we believe, and we understand that the embarrassment grows out of the too rapid accumulation of stock on hand. An extension on the paper is to be applied for to-morrow. The Customs duties to-day are $108,000. The other receipts and transfers into the Sub-Treasury, $466,000. The disbursements, $365,000. Balance this afternoon, $5,552,651.

A fair business in the Foreign Exchanges was done for the Boston mail. The leading Bankers were down to 110 ⅌ cent. on London at 60 days, and 110¼ at sight. Southern Bank and Bank indorsed bills, at 60 days, 109¾@109¾ ⅌ cent. The Hamburg steamer to-day took $200,000 in Specie.

The Report of Domestic Produce from this port for the week ending to-day, shows a fair export trade, the total being $1,[illegible], against $[illegible] last week. The Report of Cotton from the Southern ports was 24,000 bales—equal to an increase of $4,000,000—against 20,000 bales each week last season. The general crop movement is as follows:

COTTON.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	77,000	65,000	27,000	46,000	[illegible]
Ex. to other F. P.	30,000	29,000	21,000	20,000	16,000
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	875,000	800,000	212,000	220,000	[illegible]

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	148,000	143,000	92,000	77,000	96,000
Ex. to Great Britain	65,000	62,000	28,000	24,000	34,000
Exports to France	18,000	12,000	5,000	3,000	24,000
Ex. to other F. P.	5,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
Total Exports	88,000	81,000	35,000	29,000	65,000

In regard to the crop, Messrs. Wright & Co., in their weekly Circular, say:

"The result of the frost is not yet ascertained from the more distant portions of the Cotton region. Public opinion seems to have become more uniform in looking upon 4,000,000 bales as an outside estimate. The heavy receipts at the ports showing, as they do, an excess of 100,000 bales over the largest quantity ever previously received to corresponding dates, account in a great degree for the continuance of so large an estimate after the occurrence of the killing frost on the 20th, 30th and 31st October. The Southern rivers are all low. The receipts into the ports may be checked for a while from this cause, in which case reduced crop estimates would become general.

The following Grain and Flour receipts for the week ending 7th November, at Toledo, Ohio, are interesting as indicating the extent of business at that Lake port the present season:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
By Michigan South'n Rail'd	10,624	37,257	1,200
By Tol. and Wabash Rail'd	4,025	23,536	61,728
By Canal	5,110	46,460	12,141
By Teams	—	4,000	4,000